BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,..................$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,............3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.......................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1854.......................NO. 11.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DUPRE. D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and prompty attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

A. J. HAWLEY.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully offers his services to those having business in the above line.
Prompt, strict personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.
Oct. 13th, 1854 6-2m*

HALLETT, HENNING & CO.,

TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
HALLETTVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C.
BENJAMIN HALLETT, R. HENNING, T. M. CHATTERTON, } THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.

He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.

In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. } 48-tf

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equal to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side*,) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principies, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.

Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.

Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.

Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.

Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd-wft

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.

HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

General Notices.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.

I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.

All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS.
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.

The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his boy NICHOLAS. Said boy is yellow complected, about six feet high, has a down look when spoken to, and is passing for a free boy; he is, no doubt, lurking in New Hanover or the lower part of Duplin county, where his father Nicholas Buffoe, a bricklayer, has a wife.—I will give the above reward of thirty dollars for his delivery to the Subscriber, or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him. WM. L. MOORE.
Aug. 25th. 1854 51-tf

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, '1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices; among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

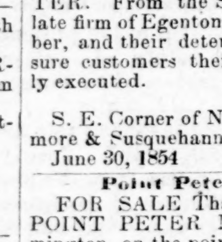
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.

WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
Sept. 8. No. 1 Grante Row.



FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL-STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.

It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.

For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 263-2t 45-tf

2,850 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of moving to the West, offers his lands for sale, lying in Sampson county, on South river. The lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw and Grist Mill, a good dwelling, and all necessary out-houses, on the place. The place is healthy—water good, and good society in the neighborhood.

Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
Cypress Creek, Bladen County. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Sept. 22d, 1854 3-2m

FOR SALE, AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE,

THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to the Temperance Division there. It is a good stand for a Store.

For particulars, enquire of either of the subscribers, at Long Creek.
JAMES F. CROOM, WILLIAM H. STOVALL, S. S. SATCHWELL, } Committee to sell.
August 29th, 1854 304-6t52-tf

2,000 ACRES OF PINEY LANDS FOR SALE in Duplin county, on the water of the North East branch of Cape Fear River; well adapted for making Tar and Turpentine. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, or JAS. W. SOUTHERLAND, Kenansville, Duplin county.
E. MURRILL, JR.
Sept. 29, 1854 4-t1d

General Notices.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!

THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.

Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1854 6mw*

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the 2d day of November next, all his Lands in Bladen county, on Ellis' Creek, 6 miles from Cape Fear River, containing between 13 and 14 hundred acres, with 300 acres good swamp Land, about 60 acres of which is cleared, drained and under cultivation; the ballance of which is good Piney Land, well Timbered, with two crops of Boxes, from one to three years old, with a good barn and comfortable dwellings, high and healthy, with excellent water, a good Well and never-failing Spring; also, as good a location for a Turpentine Distillery as there is in the County. At the same time, on the premises, all my stock, Mules and Waggons, Farming impliments, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Conditions made known on day of sale.
Sep. 1, 185452-3m*] JOHN N. McCOLL.
Fayetteville Carolinian coppy 3 months.

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that he can get him, his Negro man GEORGE, who run away from the subscriber on the 8th inst. George was raised about 40 miles from Richmond, Va., where he was sold to a trader about four months ago. He is about 20 years of age, very dark. W. D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 13, 1854 31-1t—8-tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT, in Kenansville, Duplin county, together with six acres of Land. The House is a comfortable building, and good water on the premises.
For further particulars, apply to JACOB DOLMER.
Oct. 27th, 1854 8-4t*

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County.
D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL. The Mill is in perfect order, with a 52 inch Circular Saw, 18 horse power Engine. Refer to Charles Montague, of Fayetteville, for quality of the Mill. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to
JOHN A. SANDERS.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

MY WHEREABOUTS.

THE subscriber would take this method of informing his friends in Duplin, Wayne and Sampson, and his acquaintances generally, that he is at present engaged in the store of Mr. A. B. McCALEB, on Market street, near Market Dock, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. Goods will be sold low, and no pains spared to please. JACOB W. CARR.
Wilmington, Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

10 REWARD

RUN AWAY, from the Subscriber's plantation, New Hanover County, on the 15th Oct., 1854, one Negro Boy, named BEN. Said Boy is about 20 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high. I will give the above reward for his apprehension. Said boy can read and write. TIMOTHY J. BLOODWORTH.
Oct. 26 8-4t

FALL STYLE DRESS HATS.

EXTRA French and American Manufacture light fine and graceful. 4 different styles. Hats fitted to the most irregular shaped Heads. Call and give our Conformateur a trial. C. MYERS,
Oct. 27th, 1854 Hat and Cap Emporium.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has 1600 ACRES OF LAND, about 50 miles from Wilmington, on both sides the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, on which is an abundance of the best Lightwood for Tar, which he will rent on reasonable terms to any responsible persons, to be worked during the present Fall and Winter. Those having hands to spare can do well by making an early application.
Whiteville, N. C. ALFRED SMITH
Oct. 27th, 1854 8-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, cutting timber, chopping or defacing trees, or trespassing in any manner whatever upon their Lands situated in Duplin county, as the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against all offenders.
WM. R. PICKETT,
HESTER PICKETT.
Duplin co., Oct. 6th, 1854 5-3m*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day taken out Special Letters of Administration on the estate of Maurice A Moore, deceased, will sell, on the 17th inst., all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Hogs and Cattle, one Horse, crop of Turpentine, Shingles, Grain and Provisions, upon a credit of six months. Notes with approved security required.

Also, several LIKELY NEGROES will be hired until the first of January, 1855.
T. H. WILLIAMS, Special Adm'r.
Nov. 2d, 1854 9-ts

TO MY SUBSCRIBERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE prevalence of the Yellow Fever in our Southern Cities has caused great derangement in the Post Offices:—Many that were employed therein having fled from the pestilence. This, of course, has occasioned much confusion in the mails; and this is why my paper has not been regularly received by my Subscribers in North Carolina, to whom it has been faithfully mailed. JOHN C. BURRISS.
Notasulga, Ala., Oct. 21st, 1854.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOREWARNS all persons from hunting with Gun or Dog, feeding or penning stock, or trespassing in any way upon any of our Lands situated in Bladen County. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
W. H. BEATTY,
D. P. BEATTY,
CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Bladen co., N. C., Sept. 15th, 1854. 2-3m.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 25 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhæ, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.

MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhoea or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 2d day of Oct., 1854, and will be continued for a term of ten months, divided into two sessions. The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies usually taught in a preparatory school.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Primary Department........................$8 to $12
Academic..16
Collegiate.......................................20
Board will vary from $8 to $10 per month.
For further particulars, address N. N. NIXON,
Pres't Board of Trustees, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 28th, 1854 24-3t—5-tf

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 18th inst. The services of Mr. Wm. G. Barton, a graduate of one of the oldest and most respectable Colleges on the continent of Europe, have been secured. The various branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education will be thoroughly taught. Mr. Barton will also take classes in French and Spanish; and, having studied and spoken these languages in France and Spain, he feels confident of being able to impart their correct pronunciation and of communicating a thorough knowledge of them. From Mr. Barton's experience in teaching, and his acquaintance with the most electic system, now practised in Europe and the United States, it is presumed that satisfaction and justice will be rendered to the public.

RATES OF TUITION:
Beginners......................................$7 00
2nd Class......................................$11 00
3rd Class including Languages and higher branches of Mathematics..............................$15 00

ALLMAND A. McKOY, JOHN R BEAMAN, THOMAS M. LEE, WILLIAM C. DRAUGHORN, HOSEA J. HOBBS, } Committee.
Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.

The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.

We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.

Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses for Board and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamental branches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.

The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.

For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE.
Pres't. Board Stockholders.
May 5th, 1854 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20j- 16-1y

NOW RECEVING and for sale low by the Subscribers,
15 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 hhds. Western Bacon;
4000 lbs. N. C., do;
20 bbls Crackers;
20 boxes do;
30 bags Rio Coffee;
15 do. Laguria do;
10 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar;
July 21, 1854 UTLEY & ALDERMAN

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, RALEIGH, October 26, 1854. }

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the nett income of said Fund for the year 1854 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following Tabular Statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison and Yadkin will receive their portion from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

The Public Treasurer will pay to the County of Yadkin seventy-five dollars, which was erroneously deducted from that County in 1853 for one Deaf-mute, and charge the same to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind; and will also pay the sum of seventy-five dollars to the County of Burke, which, was erroneously deducted from the share of that County, in the year 1853.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres. Ex. Off. Lit. Fund.

COUNTIES.	Federal Population.	Spring Distribut'n.	Fall Distribut'n.	Total Distribut'n.	Ded'ct for Deaf and Dumb.	Balance Due.
Alamance	10,166	$ 1,219 92	$ 1,219 92	$ 2,439 84	$ 150 00	$ 1,069 92
Alexander	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72		
Anson	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	75 00	1,215 72
Ashe	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	75 00	949 68
Beaufort	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	75 00	1,330 92
Bertie	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52		
Bladen	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	150 00	890 88
Caldwell	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76		
Carteret	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		
Caswell	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleaveland	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	150 00	1,976 76
Currituck	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		
Davie	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64		
Edgecombe	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	150 00	1,502 40
Forsythe	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48	75 00	1,200 24
Franklin	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	225 00	1,992 60
Halifax	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68		
Haywood	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	75 00	715 20
Iredell	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson						
Johnston	11,681	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64		
Jones	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	75 00	666 84
Lincoln	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison						
McDowell	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12		
Moore	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	75 00	951 26
Nash	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16		
New Hanover	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	225 00	1,483 32
Northampton	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	75 00	849 96
Perquimans	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20		
Person	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80		
Randolph	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 96		
Rutherford	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12		
Sampson	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanley	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60	75 00	943 80
Surry	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32		
Tyrrell	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	150 00	960 96
Wake	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	75 00	2,459 76
Warren	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	75 00	1,168 92
Washington	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20	75 00	498 60
Watauga	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52	75 00	326 76
Wayne	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Yadkin						
Yancey	8,068	968 96	968 96	1,937 92		
	753,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 08	$2,250 00	

November 10th, 1854. 10-2t

THE DUTCH JUDGE.—A Dutchman who setled in the far West, became rich and was in due course elected a judge. One day he was to sum up the evidence against a prisoner, and on looking around for him, found him playing chequers with the sheriff, while the foreman of the jury was fast asleep.—Replenishing the ample judicial chair with his broadcast person, he thus addressed the jury:—'Misder Voreman and t'oder jurymans: Der prisoner, Hans Vleckter, is vinished his game mit der sheriff, and has peat him, but I shall dake gare he don't *peat* me. Hans has been dried for murder before you, and you must bring in der wardick, but it must be 'cordin' to dere law. De man he kil't wasn't kil't at all, as it was broved he is in der jail at Morrisdown for sheep sdealing. Put dat is ho madder. Dere law says ven dere is a tou't you give 'em to der prisoner; put here there *ish* no tou't; so you see der prisoner is guilty. Pesides, he is a great loafer I haf knowed him vifty year, and he hashn't tone a s'ditch of wark in all dat dimes; and dere ish no one debending upon him for deir livin,' and he is no use to nopody. I dink it would be goot blans to hang him for de example. I dink Mr Voremans, dat he better be hung next Fourt' o'July, as dere militia is goin' drain in enoder gounty, and dere would be no vun goin' on here!' It should be added to the credit of the jury, that in spite of this learned and impartial charge, they acquitted the 'brisoner,' finding him 'Not guilty, if he would leave the State.'

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Blairsville Apalachian gives the following account of the terrible accident, resulting in the death of three persons, which occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Portage road, near Johnstown, a few days ago:

A freight train was going east, followed closely by a locomotive and another freight train. The switch at the junction was turned wrong, and the forward train ran up the Portage track. The engine was reversed to regain the proper track, and whilst backing across the switch, the second engine came up and ran into the train, smashing several of the cars, and driving a brakeman, Henry Mills, of Centreville, Indiana county, through the end of one of them, of course killing him instantly. Another brakeman, named Hendricks, was also so badly injured that he has since died. The fireman of the second engine, named Evans, was caught between the locomotive and tender, and the engineer, named Doty, had just gone to his assistance, when the rear train came up, and drove into the former wreck, bursting the boiler of the second engine, by which the boiling water and steam was thrown upon the fireman, scalding him so severely that he died shortly afterwards Doty was also badly scalded, but we believe not dangerously.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE IN GERMANY.—A recent letter from Germany says:

As you are probably aware, a divorce may be obtained in Germany for the most trifling cause—as, for instance, a mere disagreement. It is, in sact, a matter of pleasure, and is of every day occurrence. In pastor Kuntze's congregation alone, there were, during the last year, ninety applicants for divorce To the present law upon this subject they attribute a large portion of the immorality among the people, and efforts are now making to obtain a law similar to that in England and America. A paper from one of the most distinguished German theologians on this subject, will be read at the approaching general annual meeting of the German Church, to be held at Frankfort on-the-Maine, and at which I expect to be present.

It has often been theoretically declared in England and America, what would be the result of a lax law on the subject of divorce, and you will recollect that there was a discussion on this subject in the British Parliament last winter. I can state what are the practical results of such a law in Germany, as this is acknowledged to be the great cause of the present immorality. In the city of Berlin, one-eighth of the children born yearly are illegitimate. In Hamburg and other cities, the proportion is still larger; while Munich has the enviable superiority of swelling the proportion to one half. This is a sufficient commentary on the practical workings of the system.

A Whig Protest Against Know-Nothingism.

Several of the leading Whigs in Beaver county bitterly denounce the treachery of the affiliation of some of the members of their party with the Know-Nothings, in a long address published in the papers of that county, in which the whole system of Know-Nothingism is exposed in a very forcible and able manner. They denounce the infidelity of the Know-Nothings to their avowed political organization; the impropriety of secret oath-bound political associations in a free country; and that through such a system designing men are enabled to wield a dangerous influence; that it is degrading and demoralizing by compelling its members to resort to the basest prevarication and downright falsehood to conceal their membership; that its members surrender the right of private judgment and become mere sworn vassals of the cunning leaders, and concludes as follows:

The inquisition, that horrid instrument of ancient papal power, is condemned by the united voice of enlightened men. In principle, how much does a secret oath-bound association, arraigning a class of men for religious opinion, condemning them without trial and unheard, and striking down every individual regardless of his merit, differ from that spirit which erected the inquisition, wielded the rack and torture, and applied the fagget and the fire.

All history proclaims the dire results of secret oath-bound political societies, unmitigated by a single good. Let the soil of France, of Ireland, and other countries deluged in blood, speak from the graves of their murdered people the horrid story of religious bigotry and intolerant fanaticism, when guided by the unseen hand of secret conscience fettered order.

We are inclined to believe this address is but a premonitory warning of manifestations, from the honest portion of the Whig party of this State—Judge Pollock, in assuming the leadership of the opposition party, has pursued a line of policy which the people of Pennsylvania will be little disposed to approve of when its consequences become fully developed. It was bad enough to Abolitionize himself, but the attempt to Know-Nothingize the Government of Pennsylvania will not long go unrebuked.

The candidates of the old Whig party, unmercifully slaughtered, even in the strong Whig districts, by the assertions of Judge Pollock's coadjutors, will rise up like so many Banquo's to disturb his triumphant reveries, and rejoicings over his election will be mingled with the hisses and groans of the political associates he has aided to betray and destroy.—Mr. Pollock has clambered into power over the dead bodies of his associates upon the State ticket, Messrs. Darsie and Smyser, and candidates of good Whig standing upon local Whig tickets throughout the State. Whether the honor of having a Know Nothing Governor will be a sufficient recompense for this treachery, we are much inclined to doubt. Powerful as our opponents apparently have become by their dip into the turpid waters of Know-Nothingism, they have too many vulnerable points left exposed to long escape a fatal shaft of detection.

Pennsylvanian.

A SAFE ARRANGEMENT.—A pretty good story is told of a wag in Bangor, to whom one of the Second Adventists owed a small bill. The latter, wishing to go off square with the world, "owing no man anything," came to our friend and offered him fifty per cent. of the debt, it being all he was able to pay, and desired to be forgiven the remainder. The creditor took the money, said he would give him credit for the amount, and if the world should actually come to an end as predicted, the debtor might consider himself forgiven the balance—otherwise the debt to remain good. This was satisfactory, and the disciple of Miller retired with an easy conscience to await the consummation of all things.—*Boston Post.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1854.

The Presidency of the W. & R. Rail Road.

The recent election of a President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, having been made the subject of newspaper remark, and incidentally of attack upon the State proxy and the Directory of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, we propose to take some notice of the remarks made, avoiding, as far as possible, in pursuance of the principle we have adopted for our guidance, every expression calculated to increase, or keep alive, any unpleasant feelings in the community.

The Herald's article, of Saturday last, commences by disavowing any feeling of personal hostility to Mr. Ashe. As it says, so say we,—"So much for so much." It then, in the next paragraph, and several succeeding ones, goes into a long recapitulation of the stereotyped electioneering talk about the relative position of parties in relation to internal improvements in this State, amounting pretty much to a rehash of the editorials of that paper, pending any election for Governor, since its establishment, but totally irrelevant to the present issue, unless its object be, as it evidently is, less the discussion of the presidency of the Road, and the incidents connected with the election of the officer to occupy that position, than an attempt to turn the whole affair into a party channel, and make political capital out of the management of a railroad corporation.

A little exercise of memory, stretching back some eight years, would be sufficient to show with how little propriety these long-winded diatribes can be employed in the case of Mr. Ashe. In 1846 Mr. Ashe was urged to be a candidate for the Legislature, from this County, and much of this urging proceeded from individuals deeply interested in the road, and of the opposite political party. In the Legislature of '46-7 the question of a foreclosure of the State's mortgage on the road was agitated in the Legislature, and his best exertions were successfully given to prevent this disastrous consummation. Again, in the Legislature of 1848-'9, at which time it was felt that the resussitation of the Road from its terrible depression, could only be accomplished by having it re-laid with T iron, and when the Company was totally without means to do this, application was made—1st for an endorsement by the State, of new bonds of the Company for the purchase of iron, and 2nd, as the Legislature would not listen to that application, that the existing mortgage of the State should be raised, to give to the new mortgage a priority, without which the bonds could not have been negotiated. The history of the times—the records of the Legislature—the memory of members of the Legislature, and of others in attendance there will supply an abundance of facts going to show how mainly instumental the influence and the untiring exertions of Mr. Ashe and his Democratic colleagues from this county were in obtaining the object sought for, which has resulted in the present prosperity of the road, which had then never paid a cent of dividend, and the stock of which had a value merely nominal, having been sold as low as five dollars a share;—nay, we have heard of a case where it was said to have been sold for two dollars. The bonds were negotiated— iron was obtained—but to get this iron, duties had to be paid, and the funds were not on hand to pay the duties, nor could bonds have been negotiated for the purpose of obtaining these funds without submitting to a most ruinous sacrifice, if then. Mr. Ashe in Congress, got a bill through allowing an extension of time on the payment of these duties, and it is a noticeable fact, that no similar extension has been granted to any other road, save the Wilmington and Manchester, obtained under the immediate auspices of Mr. Ashe and Gen. McQueen, the Representative of the district in South Carolina through which that road runs. How far, let us ask, does the Herald's long yarn about hostility to Railroads generally, or this one particular, apply to Mr. Ashe? Again, we say, quoting from the Herald, "so much for so much."

But the Herald mounts a high horse—a very high horse indeed—and demands of Mr. Kenan how *dare* he vote for Mr. Ashe—how *dare* he exercise the power entrusted to him, as the proxy of the State, in the manner which his own sense of right dictated to him—how *dare* he vote for the gentleman who stood highest on the poll before his vote was cast. Perhaps Mr. Kenan did not know the whole weight and bitterness of the vials of wrath to be poured out upon him, else he might have stood in a more becoming awe of the denunciations of the Herald: we say *perhaps*, but we are inclined to think that Mr. Kenan believed Ashe *had* claims to the office, and that he would really make a good President—that he thought he was conscientiously discharging a trust reposed in him in a manner best calculated to subserve the interests of the State and of the public. He believed, as we have reason to suppose the Board of Internal Improvement does, that politics ought not to be brought into rail roads, and that it was rather excluding them than bringing them in, to allow of the election of *one* Democratic President of the road—the first in its whole history. The State is bound to treat with respect, the views of individuals, but it is *not* bound to simply ratify every movement made, without exercising any judgment of its own. If the State proxy is to be a mere automaton, we see no earthly use in the State having any proxy at all. The language of the Herald requires no comment. Mr. Kenan would, we feel pretty certain, *dare* do the same thing a dozen times over, if necessary to what he might consider the proper discharge of his duty. He is precisely the man to do so, and if he did otherwise would be totally unfit for any position.

But why should an attack be made on the Manchester Road? Are there not in the Directory of that Road gentlemen, residents of Wilmington, yea, Wilmington shareholders, who have as much at heart the interests of the old road, with which their own is connected, as any men in Wilmington; men who could not have been influenced by party considerations, for the North Carolina Directors in that work are all, with one exception, Whigs. Yet it is said that the vote in the Board of Directors was all but unanimous for Mr. Ashe. Nor need this action excite so much surprise. That company does not totally forget the advocacy of its charter in our Legislature by Mr. Ashe, nor his exertions in Congress with reference to the duties on its iron, nor does it find anything in the record of Mr. Ashe's course in Congress or the Legislature, to weaken its confidence in his efficiency and industry as a public officer.

We think that nothing could more directly tend to retard the general diffusion of a spirit of Internal Improvement in the State, than the exclusive control of public works by any one party, establishing in practice the complete ineligibility of all other persons or parties to any say in such matters, and this more especially applies to works for which the aid of the State has been repeatedly invoked. During the dominancy of one party in the State, nothing of importance could be done. One half the people, the Democrats of the State, felt themselves shut out and excluded, and naturally stood aloof from works permanently and all but exclusively under the control of the other half. Thus prejudice grew and increased and harmony was impossible. A new era commenced with the Legislature of 1848-9—neither party could claim the decisive control;—with the equalization of political power, came some relaxation of the rigid exclusiveness which had taught Democrats to look upon Railroads as Whig concerns, and with that relaxation came a better feeling. The first executive officer of the Central Railroad—the most extensive work in the State and in which she has the largest interest is a Whig, as is also the second. Repeatedly the State proxy under a Democratic Administration has voted for retaining a Whig President at the head of the Wilmington and Raliegh Railroad; but now, it seems that because on the retirement of that gentleman, the State proxy, whose character is above impeachment or reproach, choses to cast the vote with which he is entrusted, for a Democratic successor, whom he finds first on the list *without* his vote, an outcery is raised as though some great principle had been violated or some great wrong done. No one has been proscribed—no one turned out. It simply happens that for the first time in the history of the road a gentleman who has in his public capacity, worked well and faithfully for the interests of internal Improvements in the State generally, and for the works centering here in particular—to say nothing of more recent services to the commerce of the town in Congress—but who is a Democrat, has been placed at the head of the Company. Is the bitterness exhibited fair or reasonable? Can it do good? How many Democratic Presidents of Banks, Railroads, or anything else, could have been pointed to under Whig Governors of this State? Not one. Nay, the time has been when a Democratic employee, in any public institution whatsoever, would have been nearly about as great a curiosity as the State could exhibit. About the time when the first movements were made towards getting up the stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, a citizen of Wilmington, who felt a deep interest in the success of that work, made an effort in Edgecombe county to obtain subscriptions, and was met by the reply that they had taken stock in one Whig concern, and would have nothing to do with another. Those days, with their feelings, are past or passing away, and they cannot pass too soon for the good of the State and the cause of improvement; but since the Herald has chosen to go behind the record, it can do no harm to revert to facts which exhibit the practical working of a state of things and feelings which it seems willing to revive and perpetuate, and which the election of Mr. Ashe is so well calculated to put a final stop to. If bitterness, and party bitterness, too, be not at the bottom of the Herald's doleful prophecies, where was the necessity for "lugging" in the names of Messrs. McRae and Bettencourt, one of whom has been for a long time in France and never was in the Directory, and the other is not now a Director, having been superseded by its much injured candidate, Mr. Wright.

There are those who stand ready to predict ruin and desolation as the inevitable consequence of the election of a Democrat to any position whatsoever, but, somehow, the world turns round on its axis, and "the country is saved." The same prophecies, with about the same results, may be expected in the present case.

We too, feel for once like taking a turn at the future—a hand at the prophetic bellows, and do therefore foretell that not only the State proxy but the Directory of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road will survive, and that events will show the accuracy of their judgment, which by another year's time will be substantially endorsed by all concerned.

The Circus is Coming.

We confess to a very decided feeling of gratification at knowing that Messrs. Spalding & Rodgers' Circus is coming this way. We havn't seen a Circus for *so* long, that we have nearly forgotten all the jokes of Messrs.—the Clowns. Bless their striped legs and spotted faces, it will be a pleasure to see them, if only for "Auld Lang Syne." And then, the horses, calico, and otherwise, and the riders, and the vaulters, and the tumblers, and the banners, and the hoops, and the man "what acts the Indian" and talks Camanche, or something else, and subsequently gets drunk on air taken from an empty bottle.—Who wouldn't see the Circus? And echo answers, nobody that wouldn't.

We believe this a good Circus, and will receive a good patronage, or the world is changed and don't appreciate the fine arts. We go for the Circus.

☞ Our "Slow-go-motive Express" just arrived by the most circuitous route, brings news that the Know Nothings held a meeting last Monday night in the Old Poor House Building, in the upper part of town, where an opportunity was had to "See Sam." Our Express having employed the services of a steed known as "Shanks" is too much fatigued to go into particulars. He had an idea that the falling of the Rail Road bridge on Sunday night might have come under consideration in the way of a special judgment for the election of President. The express is slow but sure.

Our whig cotemporaries throughout the State seem to be particularly exercised upon the subject of the election of a president of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. Mr. Ashe a Democrat has been elected, which is a terrible misfortune, and an awful mixing up of politics with public works, although on the other hand the unbroken succession of whig Presidents for some nineteen years was all right and proper—there was nothing like party in *that*. Even the *quasi* neutral, but really whig and Know Nothing, paper published at the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Southern Weekly Post, deems it necessary to give currency to a palpable misrepresentation on the subject. It says: "We understand that the Hon. W. S. Ashe has been elected President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad by the vote of the State. The Stock-holders voted for Mr. Wright." Now, as the State voted very little over *one-fourth* of the whole number of votes given, it might puzzle a plain man to know how it could have elected Mr. Ashe. If the Post had been as anxious to find out the real state of the case as it has shown itself to propagate an erroneous statement, it would have discovered that Mr. Ashe received more votes than any other candidate *before* the State voted;—that of the whole number of votes received by him, constituting a decided majority of all the votes cast, he was indebted to the State for less than one-half.

It would be but right and fair for this Raleigh Post to throw off the disguise of neutrality which it assumes, and come forth in its true colors. We care not what the private politics of individuals concerned with it may be—the paper is anti-democratic. Let it be so openly and manfully, and we will have no objection to make.

☞ Dr. Columbus Mills and Mr. Coleman, Senators elect from Rutherford and Cleaveland, and from Macon and Yancy, passed through this place yesterday, on their way to Raleigh we presume, in company with Hon. T. L. Clingman. They arrived in the morning by the Manchester train and left by the three o'clock train going north.

North Carolina Railroad.

The Greensboro' Patriot, says that Governor Morehead has just contracted for nine thousand tons of iron—enough, it is supposed, to complete the laying of the whole work. The price is $42,50 per ton, payable in North Carolina money. The iron is to be delivered in equal quantities at Charleston, South Carolina, and Portsmouth, Virginia.

The Mails.

The time for which a temporary arrangement was made for the passage of the mails over the South Carolina Rail Road is now about out. To-night will close the ten days stipulated for, and so far we have been able to hear of no definite conclusion having been arrived at, nor any arrangement made to take the place of that about coming to a close.—The Charleston Mercury of Saturday, states that Gov. Aiken had consented, at the request of the Mayor of Charleston, to repair to Washington, and try to avert the catastrophe of an entire stoppage of the mail. The Mercury says truly, that Governor Aiken is personally known to the Post Master General, and enjoys the respect and good-will of the administration. We believe, with the Mercury, "that Mr. Aiken will meet, on the part of the Post Master General, with a sincere desire to arrange the difficulty, and we are bound to hope that it will be satisfactorily arranged." But we cannot forget that there are two parties to this affair, and that without some evidence that the Post Master General will be met in the same spirit by the other party, we can have no confidence to sustain our hope. Mr. Aiken we think might not do amiss if he urged upon the Rail Road Company some exhibition of the same desire, which is confidently looked for from the Post Master General.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have come across the following in the Columbia South Carolinian of Saturday:—

We understand that an agent of the Post Office Department has arrived to make some arrangement with Mr. Caldwell relative to the transportation of the mails. We have reason to believe, from the fact the Department has signified a willingness to settle the account of the company, and to continue the contract until the first of January, that something will be effected, although this will be objectionable to the company, who desire to finish their present contract, which expires on the 1st July, 1854; but still there is every reason to hope there will be an adjustment of the difficulty.

We find the following in the Charleston papers of the 13th inst:

COLUMBIA, Nov. 12, 1854.

The difficulty between the South Carolina Railroad Company and the Postoffice Depariment, with regard to the transportation of the mails, though not definitely settled, is in a fair way of adjustment. In order to give the Department time to accede to the pending propositions, arrangements have been made to carry the mails beyond the ten days specified.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

The Insult to Mr. Soule.

The fact, of which there can no longer remain any question, that Mr. Soule, our Minister at the Court of Madrid, was prevented entering or passing through France on his return from England to his post, naturallyenough engages attention at home and abroad. A London letter to the New York Times, under date of the 27th ult., gives the following items of the affair:

Mr. Soule, having spent two days in London, set out last Tuesday for Madrid, via France. On his arrival at Calais, he was asked to show his passports, and, having done so, was requested to step into an inner room of the Bureau de Police. Here he was told that he must leave the country by the next steamer and that he would not be allowed in the meanwhile to go anywhere out of Calais, being in fact, placed under surveillance.

"There must be a mistake, sir," said our minister; "do you know who I am?"

"There is not the slightest mistake, sir," was the reply; "you are Mr. Soule, the Ambassador of the United States of America at the Court of Spain, and I have orders not to let you pass."

"Where are your orders sir?" asked Mr. Soule.

"This is no business of yours, sir, these orders are for me, and I am acting upon them," said the Commissary.

This happened at Calais. Something more was said, but of no public concern. Mr. Soule left by the next steamer and reached London late in the evening day before yesterday. The news being made known in American circles, the greatest excitement prevailed, and, as may be imagined, measures of all sorts were suggested amidst great indignation.

The same correspondent goes on to say that this was intended as an insult to Mr. Soule in his official character, and with the apparent view of provoking a rupture with the United States. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has, it seems, refused to give any explanation, when addressed on the subject by Mr. Mason, our Minister at the Court of France, and it is even asserted by the Times correspondent that Mr. Mason himself did not receive the respectful treatment due to his position. But this letter, of course, is merely the gossip of an irresponsible letter-writer anxious to make his communication portentous.

The London Times inclines to consider the affair unimportant. "The right of excluding from the territory of France such persons as they did not think fit to to admit," says the Times, "has been exercised by the present as well as every preceding government of France." It contends that the grievance of Mr. Soule is a private affair, and insists that though he holds the commission of a Minister of the United States in Spain, he has no official or public character in France or any other country. So the matter stands. The main personal spite at Mr. Soule arises from his difficulty with the Duke of Alba, the brother-in-law of the French Empress, resulting in the wounding, in a duel, of M. Turgot, the Minister of France at the court of Spain. Of course the newspaper accounts are all highly colored and much of them totally untrue, but it still remains evident that the feelings exhibited by the French Emperor are neither those of friendship nor courtesy towards this country, and it is sufficiently apparent that he seeks rather than avoids a collision with the United States. Fortunately Congress will soon be in session and the official character of the affair will probably appear in the President's Message, if not sooner.

DR. SOLON BORLAND.—It seems that Mr. Borland, formerly U. S. Senator from Arkansas, and more recently U. S. Minister to Central America, has returned to the practice of his profession at Little Rock, the seat of Government of the State of Arkansas, whereupon we meet with remarks and attempted criticisms in the papers, which strike us as being very strange. "How are the mighty fallen," exclaims one, while another ejaculates something else, until one is led to enquire what disgrace there can be attached to the practice medicine, or how Mr. Borland is fallen, by resuming the character of a physician. It is one of the commonest things in the world for public men no longer in office to return to their former avocations. Ex-Secretary Graham practices law in North Carolina, Mr. Stanly does the same thing in California; then why should not Mr. Borland practice medicine in Arkansas. All honest occupations are honorable. The public man is called to office from the ranks and avocations of private life and he returns to them again. It is the natural operation of our system of Government and one of the best proofs as well as the surest guarantees of its identity with the people. In many points of character Mr. Borland never was a favorite of ours, but why in a republican country it should be made a talk of, as though it were degrading for him to practice medicine, we cannot conceive.

FLORIDA.—The vote of the people of this State, recently taken on the removal of the Capitol from Tallahasse, to a more central part of the State, shows a majority of about 500 against removal. The Florida Journal now considers "Tallahasse the permanent seat of Government of the State."

Cold Weather.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The weather is cold.—There have been heavy frosts in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

THE ELECTIONS.—We adhere to our belief heretofore expressed; that Seymour has been elected Governor of New York—that is—that the probabilities are that way and we see nothing so far to change our views.

The news from Illinois is particularly cheering, if it can be relied upon, and telegraphic despatches are seldom over-favorable to the Democratic side. It turns out that Richardson, Allen, Harriss and Marshall all true Nebraska Democrats have been elected to Congress by a large majorities. There will be a fair Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot and General Shields will be his own successor in the United States Senate. Douglass has again triumphed at home, and the abolition rowdies of Chicago have failed in their malice. This is one bright spot amid the general gloom. The great West will evidently come straight.

Massachusetts, the great land of *isms*, has gone bodily for the Know-Nothings. That much said, the story is about told There were four parties running:—The Know-Nothings, of which Gardner was the candidate, who insisted that he was a little the best anti-Slavery man about; Washburn Whig and Free Soiler, next on the list; Wilson, Free Soiler by name comes third, and last of all Bishop, Democrat Nebraska and Fugitive Slave Law man, brings up the rear. In Boston, Gardner got 7,796 votes; Washburn, 4,183; Wilson, 1,366, and Bishop 1,250. Wilson or Gardner, one or both do quite a big business in packing up shoes for the South.

EIMGRANT SHIP ASHORE—TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.—The Ship "New Era," with 360 passengers, from Bremen for New York, went ashore on the night of the 12th inst., at a point on the Jersey shore, 16 miles from Sandy Hook, where, at the date of the latest accounts she was lying broadside to the sea, at a distance of three hundred yards from the shore, the sea breaking heavily over her, and the weather foggy.—So far only twenty persons had been saved. It was thought that at least seventy persons had been washed overboard, and it was likely that many more would be Two hundred passengers were clinging to the rigging. All efforts to affect a connection with the shore had failed. Two steam Tugs, the Leviathan and Achilles, were lying off but unable to succor her.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—4 o'clock.—One of the steam tugs from the wreck of the New Era arrived here to-day, having left the lead at 9½ o'clock this morning. The captain and crew, with the exception of the steward, was saved. Of the 400 souls on board, only 152 have been saved. There were a great many dead bodies lashed in the rigging or the ship.

From Deal, we learn that 135 passengers were saved yesterday, and 20 on Monday. The rest, 245 in number, are lost. Three of those saved yesterday have since died, making the total loss of life by the disaster 248.

The New Era was insured here for $60,000, equally divided among six officers.

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH SIDE RAIL ROAD.—From the Petersburg Express of last Friday, we learn that, as the regular mail and passenger train from Petersburg was going up to Lynchburg, the engine and train were thrown from the track when within about two miles of Rice's Station. One fireman was instantly killed. All the passengers were slightly injured. The cars are a perfect wreck, being smashed to atoms. Conductor W. N. Davis is very badly hurt.

The Express adds: "We are pleased to hear from the Ticket Agent in this city, that there were but three passengers through to Lynchburg on the up train yesterday.

Some ten or twelve of the stockholders residing in Farmville and the vicinity were along. They had been to our city for the purpose of attending the regular meeting, which was announced to be held on Wednesday, but postponed until Monday next. As the accident occurred several miles east of Farmville, the stockholders were all aboard at the time of the accident."

DEATH OF MAZZINI.—There were five hundred deaths from Cholera, in Turin during the month of September, among whom are numbered Mr. Barker, the British Consul, and Mazzini, the Italian Revolutionary leader.

Two destructive fires occurred at Kingston, Canada West, on the 11th inst. The wind was blowing fiercely at the time and the flames spread rapidly, destroying St. Paul's Church, and other valuable buildings. The steamer Prince Albert was at one time on fire, but it was soon extinguished.

COMING OUT.—Mount Hood, in Oregon, has now been ascertained, by actual measurement, to be fully eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-one feet high, at least so several of our exchanges say, which goes to show that this continent not only whips Europe on lakes, rivers and pretty girls, but also on mountains. The reported height of Mount Hood is some three thousand feet greater than Mount Blanc. The Rocky mountains, however, will always want the lake scenery, and for centuries at least, the historic associations which have made Switzerland classic ground.

☞ Mr. Kinion Jones, of Wake county, was crushed between two Cars on the Central Road, above Raleigh, on Thursday last. He is not expected to recover.

☞ We have seen a good deal of talk taken from the New York Herald, either literally or in substance, about "settling the hash" for Wm. H. Seward, as one result of the recent election in the State of New York. Unfortunately, all this seems to be talk and nothing but talk. The Free Soil majority in the next New York Legislature will be overwhelming, and although, individually, Seward may be used up, nevertheless Sewardism, as opposed to the South as more rampant than ever, and if Seward fails to be his own successor, in the U. S. Senate, no change for the better may be look for.

One Week Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—By the arrival of the steamship Northern Light we have one week's later advices from California. She has made the shortest run on record. She brings $560,000 in specie.

Nothing of particular interest has transpired since the departure of the Golden Gate. At San Francisco business was improving, and better prices were obtained. Something like speculative feeling has again been manifested.

The news from the mines continues to be of the most favorable character. The rainy season had set in.

Efforts are being made by divers to recover the treasure lost in the Yankee Blade, but thus far without success She lies in eleven fathoms of water.

A meeting of the surviving passengers of the Yankee Blade has been held, at which resolutions were passed ascribing the wreck of the vessel to the sheerest neglect, and censuring Captain Randall for deserting the wreck, and the agents of the line for not forwarding the passengers to New York.

Much excitement still exists in regard to the stupendous frauds of Meiggs. Since his departure, additional forgeries have been discovered. Further inquiries have much reduced the amount of the actual cash taken by this adroit financier. It is probable that he has not more than $50,000 in cash with him.

Col. Walker, of fillibustering fame, has been acquitted. During the trial, as a compulsory process could not be issued against Mr. Dillon, the French consul, he was formally invited to attend as a witness; which he declined.

Redemption of the public Debt for the Week ending Saturday, November 11, 1854.

Loan of 1842	$54,000
" 1846	28,200
" 1847	30,350
" 1848	26,000
Texan indemnity	11,000
Total,	149,550

Death of the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.

The New Orleans papers lately received, come dressed in mourning, on account of the death of W. W. Farmer, Lieut Governor of the State of Louisiana, who died in that city on the 20th ult. In connection with this matter, the Delta relates an incident which exhibits the strange uncertainty of human calculations:

Little over two years ago, in the house of a planter of Ibberville, an extraordinary scene was exhibited. Around the bed of a young man who appeared to be in the last stage of debility, in whose face and form a terrible disease had made awful havoc, there were assembled a dozen grave individuals, whose countenances were full of sadness and sympathy, whose light step and long breathing indicated their earnest anxiety for the repose and quietude of the invalid.—There were female faces, too, to impart a still more solemn and softened interest to the scene—faces which were eloquent with deep affection, pride, and anxious solicitude. The gravest and most venerable gentleman in the assembly stepped forward with the Holy Volume in his hand, and laying it upon the bed, placed the invalid's hand on it, and then proceeded to repeat in a solemn tone the words of the oath prescribed by the State of Louisiana for all her officers. In a weak voice the invalid followed the words, and at the conclusion kissed the sacred volume, and then with some difficulty scrawled his name to a written copy of the oath.

The grave dignitary who had administered the oath, then turned to a tall, stalwart, handsome, remarkably healthy and vigorous looking gentleman, in the very flower of manhood and health, and proceeded to administer to him a like oath.

This was the inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana. Who would have predicted that in two years that almost hopeless invalid would have survived his healthy and vigorous associate!

Mr. Farmer was forty-two years of age at the time of his death. Col. Herbert is the Governor, the invalid alluded to. Both Democrats, and highly estimable gentleman, and good officers.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Steam ship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 12th inst. with Liverpool dates to the 1st.

The commercial advices are important. Private advices quote flour 1s. 3d. and wheat 6d. lower. The steamer Canada arrived out on the morning of the 1st inst., her voyage having been retarded by dense fogs. There is no tidings of the missing passengers of the steamer Arctic. The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company announce the purchase of a steamer of 1,900 tons, and that the other two steamers building—one to be called the City of Baltimore—will be launched in December. The London Times comments on Mr. Soule's affairs. The French government forbids the distillation of liquors from grain.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—Private accounts are later. They say that two of the outer forts of the harbor—probably the "White Tower" and an earth work at the quarantine fort—were destroyed by the fire of the English and French fleets on the 17th.—The allies lost 100 killed and the Russians lost 500, including Admiral Ramileff. The French steamer which left the Crimea on the 21st, reports that the allied land force had effected a breach, but it was not deemed practicable to attempt an entrance. The siege of Sebastopol was progressing slowly. A small breach had been made in one of the forts and the outworks silenced, but the Russians in a sortie spiked sixteen French guns. The latest official news to the Anglo-French government reports that the allied land force had effected a breach, but that it was not yet practicable to storm the fortifications. The Russian official report of the 23d says, that the garrison had made a successful sortie, and destroyed the French battery, spiked sixteen French guns, and took (English) Lord Dunkellin prisoner.

MR. SOULE AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The London Times justifies the French government's refusal to allow Mr Soule to pass through that country on his return to Spain. The Times also says that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Mason regard the insult to Mr. Soule as a national matter. It is rumored that Mr. Mason has demanded an apology, which the Times says will not be conceded.

The affair has given rise to much newspaper discussion, and the belief is generally entertained that it will cause a serious difficulty between the American and French governments.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Wednesday.—This morning's mail brings nothing more definite from the seat of war, than the above.

The Czar's two sons had arrived in the Crimea.

From the Baltic there is nothing new. The Russian descent on the Dobrudscha seems to be a mere manœuvre, to draw the Turks from the river Pruth. Prussia, on the 23d, sent a note to the Czar urging his acceptance of the four points in the Austrian note. The reported defeat of the Russians at Garusi, in Asia, is confirmed. The Queen mother of Bavaria is dead.

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Four Nebraska democrats have been elected to Congress by large majorities.—The senate will be democratic The house is doubtful. General Shields will be his own successor in the United States Senate. The following are the names of the democratic candidates known to be elected:

5th district.—W. A. Richardson.
6th " Thomas L. Harris.
7th " James C. Allen.
9th " Samuel A. Marshall.

[The Chicago Times of the 9th, just received by mail, contains returns which confirm the election of Mr. Harris, which is a democratic gain, as the 6th district, in the present Congress, is represented by Mr. Yates, whig.]

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamship Philadelphia arrived this morning from Havana, whence she sailed on the 8th inst. The political intelligence is unimportant. Business at Havana is quite dull.—Among the passengers by the Philadelphia is Col. Ward, United States consul at Panama.

The steamship Falcon from Aspinwall was to leave Havana on the 9th for New Orleans. The Empire City arrived at Havana from New York on the 8th, and left the same day for New Orleans.

By the arrival of the steamers Gov. Dudley and Isabel at Charleston from Havana, we have dates from Cuba to the 10th inst. They bring no political news of interest. For markets, see another column.

New York Election—The Governor Still In Doubt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, evening.—Up to the present time we have received the official return of sixteen counties. Taking as a basis the table of The Times, of this morning, which showed 279 majority for Clark, we now, by the changes in the official returns figure out a majority for Seymour of 467. Nearly every official return differs more or less from the first received. The majority, therefore, will doubtless fluctuate from one side to the other until every official return shall have been received.

SNOW AT THE NORTH.—*New York Nov.* 14.—There was snow in the western part of the State this morning At Dunkirk it is four inches deep and still falling.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Late Texas papers state that Walker and King's deposit, consisting of the the Sussex Iron Company, has been accepted by the Treasurer, but the Governor has not assented to its reception.

More Bank Suspensions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of this city has closed its doors. The notes of the Napersville Bank, and the Bank of Elgin have been refused in this city.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The City Bank of this city has suspended payment.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Union Bank of this city has closed. The bills of the Elgin Bank are again taken. There is great excitement among our citizens.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—George Milne & Co., private bankers, of this city, stopped payment this morning.

THIEVES NEVER DIE.—The yellow fever causing the closing of numerous houses, has given the thieves a fine chance to plunder, in the southern cities.—From what we learn from those who have returned to their homes, and found them plundered says the Savannah News, apprehended that when all our citizens shall have come back, it will be shown that the thieves in our midst, have during the past two month, pursued their heinous propensities with the most reckless daring and disregard to both authority and justice.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Letter from Professor Emmons.

ROXBORO', PERSON Co., Oct. 20, 1854.

To his Excellenay, David S. Reid:

It may appear paradoxical that a planter may diminish his crops by the use of fertilizers, still I shall attemp to show that such a result is possible. Theoretically the doctrine is both interesting and important. It is founded upon principles which I have had occasion to state while speaking of manures and fertilizers. The doctrine alluded to is based on two facts, viz: that each plant requires certain inorganic elements for its growth and perfection of seed, and that the most important of these elements exist in the soil only in smaller proportions. Now a plant, in certain respects, is like an animal. If a young or an old animal is supplied with a large quantity of food its growth is promoted, or its fat accumulates. This is the case if the food contains all the elements of nutrition. It is not the case, however, if one or more of them are wanting. In the case of a young animal, for example, the milk, which is the natural food, contains in its normal condition every element which the system requires; but if the milk should be deficient in phosphate of lime or phosphoric of acid, the animal could not grow, or if it did grow by means of a small amount of phosphoric acid or phosphoric of lime, the bones would be soft and flexible. But this is not the point I am attempting to prove or elucidate, and the allusion is made merely for the purpose of stating the fact, that in the food of both animals and plants there is *a speciality* which should be remembered by all planters and stockgrowers. But plants are unlike animals in certain respects; their mouths, for instance, are placed in a magazine of food, but this magazine may contain a rich supply of certain elements of nutrition and a very scanty supply of others; but enough of all for the present to ensure the growth of the plant and perfection of the seed. If now the planter resorts to the use of the mineral fertilizers, as plaster, the result will be for the first two or three years a greater growth of herbage as well as a greater increase of fruit or seed. If this magazine of food (the soil) contains a small quantity only of phosphate of lime, the employment of plaster or sulphate of lime puts the plant in a condition to use and take up a larger amount of phosphate of lime than it could, provided this mineral had not been employed. If this magazine contained phosphate of lime, which would have lasted ten years with no fertilizer, it will not last more than five with it. By the use of this fertilizer the root is increased in extent, and to speak figuratively, the number of mouths formed to take up food is proportionally increased also, and hence, the store house is more rapidly exhausted. We have now arrived at the point where we can see the consequences which accrue from the use of the fertilizers; the elements of food which exists in small quantities only become exhausted in a short period under this system of cultivation, and as every plant must have every one of the elements of nutrition for the perfection of seed, the time soon comes when seed cannot be perfected for the want of one element. The general effect of such a system of culture is seen at once, and yet the planter may persevere in it for he found in the beginning most gratifying results; his crops may have doubled, and in order to keep up, and perhaps attempt to increase the production still more supplies his favorite fertilizer in greater quantities, though he may have seen after the second and third year, that its employment did not turn out so favorable as at first. This result may be attributed to the season, it was too wet or too dry, too hot or too cold, or to any cause but the right one. The neighbors say he has killed his soil by the use of plaster, but the true philosophy is he has exhausted prematurely and unnecessarily one of the essential elements of fertility. It is evident enough he can no longer use plaster—he must find out what has become deficient in the soil. There is no such thing as killing a soil or ruining it; it is simply exhausted of one or two elements. What those lacking elements are must now be found out and the remedy becomes a simple application or restoration of what has been injudiciously removed.—What is true of Gypsum is equally true of Peruvian Guano. The proportion of inorganic matter in this variety is much smaller relatively than in the Mexican. It is highly active upon worn out soils, producing heavy crops of the cereals the first year. The continued use of this kind of Guano alone for a succession of years brings about that condition of the soil I have alluded to, or according to the expressive phrase of planters and farmers, the soil *is killed*. It may be inquired here, if these are the results of plaster and Peruvian Guano, what are they good for? I answer they are the preparatives for a good system of husbandry and are designed to save time. They bring about in one year what would require four or five by the ordinary means, as the use of green crops or even stable manure. The soil is brought at once in a condition to produce, but it is not by a re-application of the same fertilizer, *even Guano*.

Now the planter may use his straw, his clover crop or his stable manure to keep up the fertility of his soil, and why?—It is because these contain a greater variety or number of the elements of food which the plant requires. The intelligent English farmer applies lime largely once; by this he obtains a stock in trade to go on; he borrows largely for once, and by it is enabled, if he understands the principles of husbandry, to pay back what he has borrowed.—But he would not think of paying back in lime—that would ruin him, but he is not prepared for the use of the slower or more organic fertilizers combined, and by their use he may go on without killing his soil. So Guano is to be used once to save time and prepare the way for the less active fertilizers. The vender of this article will tell a different story, for it is a perishable article and must be sold the first season: but the intelligent planter will find that he can go on successfully by one application and save his fifty dollars per ton for other purposes.

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,
E. EMMONS, State Geologist.

Southern Literature.

John Mitchell, in his Citizen, writes the following words. The views are sound, and like everything from his pen are forcibly expressed:

"It has been to us a species of puzzle when we heard it boasted or else complained of, (as the case might be,) that the reading public of the Southern States are in a great measure dependant for their periodical literature upon the North. Yet up to this present writing the circumstance may be easily accounted for. There are, perhaps, more men of literary leisure and of high education in the South, proportionally to population, than at the North; but there is no such numerous class who live by their literature and education. In the North there is, apparently, more business enterprise, having for its great aim and end to supply that which is demanded at the lowest possible penny, be it a rocking chair or a review—a magazine or a threshing machine. Now, everything in this country is done upon commercial principles, and stands upon the basis of cents.—Southrons, too, are more indolent; they have been content to get everything made for them, whether in England or New England; and, until of late, they lazily adopted the very habits of thought and phraseology which were moulded in the forms of British society and Anglo-Saxon civilization. They did not sufficiently advert to the circumstance that this element was bitterly hostile to them and their institutions; and that if they, in their languid insouciance, allowed it to operate long unchecked, it would end in the destruction of their whole social economy, in the forfeiture of their property, in the casting them forth from the family of 'civilized communities,' and, at last, in the cutting of their throats. Nothing short of this.

"The South will not be able to endure this kind of tampering any longer, and there is no occasion why it should. It can no longer spare its men of genius to minister to the Harpers and Putnams, like poor Edgar Poe, a sweet singer and cunning essayist, of whom the Virginia University was once proud, but whom New York and Philadelphia drove mad and starved. Neither can the South safely take any longer for its monthly reading the platitudes of the abolitionists, who quote the Bible for the 'unity of the human race,' (which the Bible does not assert,) but condemn the same Bible as an authority for slavery, (upon which the Bible is clear,)—who have the face to appeal to Christianity, yet are ready to call the Apostle Paul a 'doughface,' because he returned a fugitive slave. Who take British opinion as their standard, and find excellence or utter abomination in everything American, precisely as it approaches or recedes from that sublime exemplar.—There were great nations before the English; there are greater nations than they ever will be. There have been moralities unknown to Exeter Hall, and wisdom will not die with the writers of the Edinburg Review."

AUGUSTA.—The Chronicle states that there was a fine white frost in Augusta on Monday morning, and ice was formed in several places in the immediate vicinity.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

Doesticks Runs with the "Masheen."

107 Nakrow-street, New-york, Oct. 30, 1854.—I am not known by the cognomen of "Moses," nor do I answer to the name of "Sykesy"—neither, as a general thing, do I promenade the middle of Broadway with my pantaloons tucked into my boots. Still, by way of a new excitement, I lately joined the fire department and connected myself with the company of Engine 97.

Bought my uniform, treated the company, took up quarters in the bunkroom, where I slept by night in a bed occupied in daytime by a big yellow dog. First night, went to bed with my boots on, ready for an alarm. At last it came—seized the rope with the rest of the boys; started on a run; tugged and toiled till we got her into the 11th district, four miles and a half from home; found the alarm had been caused by a barrel of shavings, and the conflagration had extinguished itself; had to drag her clear back; tired most to death; it wasn't funny at all, turned in; half an hour, new alarm; started again—Hose 80 laid in the same alley, got our apparatus jammed on the corner; fight; 97 victorious; got our machine out, and carried off the forewheel of 80's carriage on our tongue; reached the fire; big nigger standing on the hydrant; elected myself appraiser and auctioneer; knocked him down without any bidder; took water; got our stream on the fire; fun; worked till my arms ached; let go to rest, foreman hit me over the head with a trumpet, and told me to go ahead; thought d—n, but kept at it; children in the garret; horrible situation; gallant fireman made a rush up the ladder; battled his way through the smoke—reappeared with a child in each arm, and his pocket full of teaspoons.

Old gentleman from the country much excited; wanted to help, but didn't exactly know how; he rushed into a fourth story bed room; threw the mirrow out of the window; frantically endeavored to hurl the dressing table after it; seized the coal scuttle, hurriedly put in the poker, bootjack and a pair of wornout slippers, carried them down stairs, and deposited them in a place of safety four blocks away; came back on a run, into the parlor; took up the door mat, wrapped up an empty decanter in it, and transported it safely into the barn of the nearest neighbor; he kept at work; by dint of heroic exertions he at various times deposited, piece by piece, the entire kitchen cooking stove in the next street, uninjured; and at last, after knocking the piano to pieces with an axe, in order to save the lock, and filling his pocket with the sofa castors, he was seen to make his final exit from the back yard, with a length of stove pipe in each hand, the toasting fork tucked behind his ear, and two dozen muffin rings in his hat, which was surmounted by a large sized frying pan

During the next week there were several alarms—fire in a big block full of paupers—first man in the building, carried down stairs in my arms two helpless, undressed children, thereby saving their valuable lives; on giving them to their mother, she, amid a whirlwind of thanks, imparted the gratifying intelligence that one was afflicted with the measles, and the other had the Michigan itch. Fire in a boarding school; dashed up a ladder; tumbled through a window; entered a bedroom; smoke so thick I couldn't see; caught up in my arms a feminine specimen in a long night gown; got back to the window; tried to go down; ladder broke under me; stuck adhesively to the young lady; and, after unexampled exertions deposited her safely in the next house, where I discovered that I had rescued from the devouring elements the only child of *the black cook*.

Fire in a storehouse—went on the roof; explosion; found myself in somebody's cellar, with one leg in a soap barrel, and my hair full of fractured hen's eggs; discovered that I had been blown over a church, and had the weathercock still remaining in the rear of my demolished pantaloons. Fire in a liquor store—*hose burst*; brandy "lying round loose;" gin "convaynient," and old Monongahely absolutely begging to be protected from further dilution; Croton water too much for my delicate constitution; carried home a shutter. Fire in a church—catholic—little marble images all round the room in niches; wall began to totter; statutes began to fall; St. Andrew knocked my fire hat over my eyes; St. Peter threw his whole weight on my big toe; St. Jerome hit me a clip over the head which laid me sprawling, when a picture of the Holy Family fell and covered me up like a bed quilt.

Fire in a big clothing store—next day our foreman sported a new silk velvet vests, seven of the men exhibited twelve dollar doeskin pants, and the black boy who sweeps out the bunk room and scours the engine, had a new hat and a flaming red cravat, presented, as I heard, by the proprietor of the stock of goods, as an evidence of his appreciation of their endeavors to save his property. I didn't get any new breeches; on the contrary, lost my new overcoat and got damaged myself. Tell you how—fire out, order came "take up 97;" took off the hose; turned her round; got the boys together, and started for home; corner of the street Hook and Ladder 100, (Dutch;) Engine 72, (Irish;) Hose 88, (Yankee;) and our own company came in contact; machines got jammed; polyglot swearing by the strength of the companies; got all mixed up; fight; one 88's men hit foreman of Hook and Ladder 100 over the head with a spanner; 97's engineer clipped one of 73's men with a trumpet; 73 retaliated with a paving stone; men of all the companies went in; resolved to "go in" myself; went in; went out again as fast as I could, with a black eye, three teeth (indigestible, I have every reason to believe,) in my stomach, intermingled with my supper, my red shirt in carpet rags, and my knuckles skinned, as if they had been pawned to a Chatham-street Jew; got on a hydrant and watched the fun; 88's boys whipped everything; 73's best man was doubled up like a jack knife by a dig in the place where Jonah was; four of 97's fellows were lying under the machine with their eyes in mourning; hook and ladder took home two-thirds of their company on the truck; and the last I saw of their foreman he was lying in the middle of the street, with his trumpet smashed flat, his boots under his head, and his pockets inside out. Four policemen on the opposite corner saw the whole row. On the first indication of a fight, they pulled their hats down over their eyes, covered up their stars, and slunk down the nearest alley. Got home, resigned my commission, made my will, left the company my red shirt and fire cap. Seen enough of fire service; don't regret my experience, but do grieve, for my lost teeth, and my new overcoat. Sorrowing, sorrowfully yours, Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

P. S.—Have just met the foreman of 73—he had on my late lamented overcoat; ain't big enough to lick him—magnanimously concluded to let him alone.

Q. K. P. D., P. B.

The Case of Dr. Graham—Note from Dr. Graham.

City Prison, Monday, Nov. 6, 1854.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:

Sir: I see in the Herald of this morning a telegraphic dispatch dated New Orleans, Nov. 3, which says, "The friends of Dr. Graham here have received assurances from New York that Gov. Seymour had promised to pardon him, so that though sentenced to the State Prison, he will be released before entering the prison doors." Permit me to say that Gov. Seymour has never been spoken to by any friend of mine in relation to the matter, one way or another, and that I believe the report to be a malicious and unqualified falsehood, intended to produce the public against me, on the very day my case was to come before the Court on motion of a new trial, and at the same time to injure Gov. Seymour before the public in the election which takes place to morrow. In justice to myself, and truth, I must ask that you will insert this in your paper. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, R. M. Graham.

A Righteous Decision—Railroad Conductors.—We copy the following from the New York Express:

"Two men, some time since, came passengers on the Hudson River railroad, at Sing Sing, said to be in a state of intoxication. One of them took the seat of a passenger who had temporarily vacated it, and subsequently refused to give it up. Thereupon the conductor ejected the offending parties, who then commenced, in the presence of ladies and children, using obscene language. To prevent further mischief they were locked up in a small room until the cars arrived in the city. The conductor was sued by these men for assault, &c.; but the court fully justified what he had done, and ordered the suit to be dismissed."

Napoleon's Examination. Napoleon, while undergoing an examination before the military College of Paris, replied with such readiness to all the questions which were propounded, that the hearers were charmed and astonished. To terminate the examination some one asked the following question:

"If you were closely besieged in a city, scarce of provisions, what course could you pursue?"

"So long as there were any provisions in my enemies' camps," was the instant rejoinder, "I should never feel at a loss how to supply my own army."

For the Journal.

Pursuant to notice given, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus counties, met at Black Rock Academy, for the purpose of designating boundaries to be formed out of portion of the above counties, when on motion, Charles Henry, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joseph A. Parker, requested to act as Secretary.—The following boundaries was suggested and unanimously adopted: Beginning on the south side of the Cape Fear River, opposite the mouth of Black River, thence a direct line to the head of Howard's or Town Creek, in the Green Swamp, thence to the County line of Brunswick and Columbus, at or near the head of Juniper Creek, thence to the lower side of Waccamaw Lake, thence around said Lake to the mouth of Big Creek, thence with the run of said Creek to the point of its intersection with Slap Swamp, thence, with Slap Swamp to its head, thence in a direct line to the White Hall road, at or near Drinking Pond Church, thence with said road to the Cape Fear River at White Hall, thence across the river along the White Hall road to Andre's Bridge on South river, thence down said river to the point of its intersection with Black River, thence down said river to its intersection with the Cape Fear, the beginning point.

On motion of Joseph Green, the Chairman appointed a Committee of Five to draw up a memorial to present to the next General Assembly of North Carolina petitioning for an Act to establish said County as bounded and described—to be called Clarendon County.

The Chairman appointed S. Lloyd, Joseph Green, Col. John O. Daniel, T. J. Jones, and Dr. D. M. Buie

On motion of M. London, Esq., the Chirman was added to the list.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a Committee for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the memorial, when the following gentlemen were appointed:

Joseph L. Bryan, Jno. M. Pridgen, Thos. Pridgen, Douglass P. Beatty, Jas. O. Andres, Anthony Barnhill, Daniel McMillan, Dr. D B. Gillespie, J. J Bright, Josiah Nye, Robert Maxwell, Gen. Wm. Lennon, C. S. Byrd, J. W. McCoy

On motion of Dr. D. M. Buie, that the County seat, be located on the Cape Fear River, near the centre of said County, to be determined by a majority of the voters in said County.

On motion of D. D. Allen, the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington papers with a request that they be published.

On motion, the thanks of this meeting is due, and is hereby tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for their services, &c.

On motion, adjourned.

CHARLES HENRY, Ch'm.

Joseph A. Parker, Sec'y.

Nov. 11th, 1854.

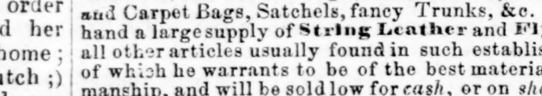
A North Carolina Work.—In July last, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, (ever intent upon some work for the good of his native State,) addressed to one gentleman in every county in the State, a Circular containing a series of questions in regard to matters pertaining to each county respectively. We regret to learn from him, that out of 80 counties replies have been received from only 15. As the Circulars passed through our hands, and we had an opportunity to observe with what delicacy the postage was not only pre paid, but stamps enclosed to pay the postage on the answers, we did hope that the gentlemen addressed would all promptly respond. Knowing something of the purpose to which the information is to be applied, we are enabled to state, that it is purely a labor of love on the part of Dr. Hawks, out of which, though others may make money, he will simply gratify a desire to serve North Carolina, not only without profit, but at some little pecuniary expense and the devotion of much time and labor.

With this statement, we respectfully and earnestly urge the gentlemen addressed to respond without delay.

The counties heard from are, Bladen, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Columbus, Granville, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stokes, Union. Replies are desired from all the others.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Beef Tongues;
Dried Beef;
Codfish;
Mackerel. For sale by QUINCE & COWAN.
Nov. 13th, 1854 Herald and Commercial copy.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.



The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.;** Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather and Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

Know Nothing Paper. For sale at
Nov. 10. J. T. MUND'S.

Rosa Woodville or the Jailors Daughter, a new novel by Dumas. For sale at J. T. MUND'S.

Mullet Roe, pickled, in kegs, for sale by
Oct 27. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Toys, Fruit, Confectionary and Fancy Articles
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscriber keeps on hand and is constantly receiving, at his Store, (Market street, above Front, South-side,) a large and carefully selected assortment of Goods in the above line, which he confidently believes is fully equal, if not superior, to any stock ever offered to the public in Wilmington.

Christmas is coming! and a splendid variety of articles suited to the season has been provided and will continue to arrive. Parents and others will find that this is the place to buy Toys, and all sorts of good things, for the children; they will be sure to find exactly such things as they want to find, as well as many others, perfectly new and well worth looking at, to say nothing of their being exceedingly cheap. Call and see and you will certainly be pleased.

Fruits of every kind and of the finest quality, such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Nutts, etc.; and, also, Candies, and every other description of plain and fancy Confectionary constantly on hand, with an endless variety of useful and Fancy Goods, to enumerate which would exceed the limits of an advertisement. They must be seen to be appreciated. W. H. DeNEALE.

P. S.—Mrs. DeNeale will be happy to wait upon the Ladies, from whom she solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere. She is confident of being able to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Nov. 6th, 1854 53-tf

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
By JOHN DOYLE.
Corner of Princess and Fourth Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Builders, either in town or country, can be furnished with SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, of all descriptions, at prices to suit the times, and at the shortest notice. All orders will be attended to immediately

Also, all kinds of GLAZING done on reasonable terms.
April 5th, 1854 179-tf—31-tf

Whitehurst's Gift Enterprise,
TO CLOSE JANUARY, 1855.
You had better get your Certificates soon, or you will lose the chance.

50,000 WORTH OF REAL AND PERSONAL Estate for the People.—Magnificent Enterprise.—Liberal, Equitable and Certain.—WHITEHURST'S DAGUERREOTYPE ENTERPRISE.

J. H. WHITEHURST has deeded to Trustees in trust for the benefit of the shareholders in the above enterprise $50,000 worth of real and personal estate, to be disposed of among the holders of certificates at the earliest possible date, after the sale of all shares. The certificates are $3 each, which entitles the holder to an equitable share in the within named magnificent collection of real and personal property; also, to one of Whitehurst's $3 World's Fair Premium Daguerreotypes of self or friend at any time when the certificate is presented at either of his Galleries.

The gallery in Wilmington may be found on Front Street, over the store of Messrs. Polly & Hart.

Nov. 7, 1854.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the town of Wilmington, N. C, to be known under the name and style of JONES & FOYLES. They intend keeping a general assortment of *Groceries, Wines and Liquors* of all qualities and prices, which will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of quick sales.

They will be receiving goods in a short time, to which the attention of their friends and the public in general is invited, at the stand formerly occupied by the late Mr. E. C. Bettencourt, on Market street, opposit the Carolina Hotel.

WM. B. JONES,
DAN'L M. FOYLES.
Nov. 4th, 1854 52-3w—10-3w.

SEED RYE.

250 BUSHELS received and for sale by
Oct. 24, 1854.-42-3w] ELLIS & MITCHELL.

Window Glass, Window Glass.—3000 Boxes French and American Window Glasses from 7x9 to 24 x36. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE,
Oct. 3. Wholesale Druggists, Wilmington.
Herald and Comercial Copy.

5 BOXES extra scaled Herring;
4 bbls. Salmon, per Schr. Joseph Albion. For sale by
Nov. 13th, 1854 QUINCE & COWAN.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.
June 20th, 1854 245-tf

Odd Fellows' Certificate.
NO STRONGER TESTIMONY NEED BE ASKED.
Washington Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.,
Norfolk, July 26th, 1854.

Mr. B. Burrow—Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request we inform you for the benefit of the public, that a brother of our Order, John R. Jasper, became sick while a stranger in this city, and in consequence of his destitute condition was sent to the Hospital, where he was found by a committee of this Lodge suffering from a disease termed the Scrofula or King's Evil, and in so low a state as to be pronounced by the physicians incurable. On recommendation of a brother he was induced to try your medicine, and in three weeks he was declared cured and left the city for New York; and in our opinion his restoration to health was caused solely by the use of your specific.

Given under our hands and seal of our Lodge the date above written.

Seal JAMES H. RANSON, N. G.
E. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec'y.

A Mighty Triumph in Medicine.
MASONIC CERTIFICATE.
Norfolk, Sept. 6, 1853.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request we, the undersigned, cheerfully state that in the fall of 1841 our attention was directed to the deplorable condition of a stranger named John R. Jasper, who had been treated for Scrofula without effecting a cure, and at the suggestion of a friend with some others of the Masonic Fraternity, (of which Mr. Jasper was a member,) directed you to administer your ELIXIR VITÆ, and that after he had taken it some weeks he was declared cured, and left Norfolk apparently a well man.

Respectfully, &c.,
Simon Stone. | Philip I. Cohen,
F. F. Furguson, | Wm. D. Seal,
Mr. B. Burrow.

For Humors, Inflammations, Venereal and Mercurial Diseases, Scrofula, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and Consumption in its first stage, it is the only infallible specific.

☞ The genuine is for sale in Wilmington, by A. O. Bradley, and by all dealers in Medicines.

Oct 24th, 1854 N7,-d&w-2w

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Wonderful Remedy for Salt Rheum.—Copy of a letter from Charles Augustus St. Clair, Passenger, per the "Atlantic," dated, New York, March, 17th, 1854.—To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—I left England, now, three weeks ago, and for several days previously to my embarkation, I felt a terrible stiffness in my limbs, accompanied by the utmost pain whenever I attempted to move, with itching and burning, which was almost intolerable; however, immediately I got on board, I felt worse than ever, and was confined to my cabin for six days, when a fellow passenger (Wr. Martin, of Philadelphia,) presented me with a couple of boxes of your Ointment and Pills, which completely cured me, and I am now as well as ever I was in my life. C. A. St. Clair.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.
N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Monday morning at 12 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, ROBERT STRANGE, and Miss CLARRIE, daughter of Dr. Thomas H. Wright, of this place.

DIED,

At the residence of Mr. John H. Spearman, in Sampson county, N. C., on the 1st inst., Mrs. BARSHABEE HERRING, aged 84 years. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years; leaves a large connection of children, relations and friends to mourn her death.

F. C. SINGLETARY,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, and all kinds of country produce.
Nov. 9th, 1854. 56—10-tf

W. & M. RAIL ROAD.

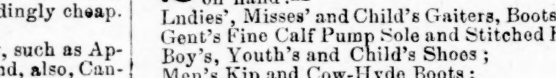
Kemp & Bonham, Merchants and Distillers, at Jonesboro', N. C., are prepared for the purchasing of Turpentine, at highest market price, either for Cash or Barter
Sept. 7th, 1854 2-3t—1-6m

FALL SUPPLIES.

We are now receiving an extensive assortment of articles in our line, nearly all of which are bought, for *cash;* and we will dispose of them, *for cash*, at a small advance on cost. Dealers and consumers will find in our establishment a *large supply* of Provisions and Groceries, and for which their patronage is solicited. We offer for sale:—Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Flour, Buckwheat, Mackerel, Mullets, Blue fish, Salt, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Raisins, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Honey, Vinegar, Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, Spices, Starch, Potash, Soap, Candles, Glass, Oil, White Lead, Fire Proof Paint, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Gunny Bags, Twine, Plaster, Hair, Nails, Powder, Shot, Matches, Paper, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Straw Cutters, Plows, Grain Thrashers, Sealed Measures, Buckets, Brooms, &c. &c. Orders from the country promptly attended to, when *cash* is remitted or satisfactory references given. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.
Nov 13th, 1854.

Flour—25 bbls. Fayetteville superfine in store and for sale by B. F. & A J. GRADY.

Office North Carolina Rail Road Company.



Goldsboro', Nov. 11th, 1854.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Goldsboro', at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, of November, for Hicks', four miles East of Raleigh, and return each day, except Sunday, the 19th, inst.
Nov. 14, 1854 60-6t 1tw

Goods for the Weather.—200 pair Domestic Flanel Drawers, our own superior make. Just opened at
Nov. 16. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

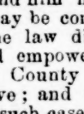
Shaker Shirts—A few dozen on hand, best make at
Nov. 16. SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

Buckskin Shirts—4 dozen of the best article of Buckskin, ever made, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

JONES & GARDNER,

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Brogans, keep constantly on hand:—
Ladies', Misses' and Child's Gaiters, Boots and Slippers;
Gent's Fine Calf Pump Sole and Stitched Boots and Shoes;
Boy's, Youth's and Child's Shoes;
Men's Kip and Cow-Hyde Boots;
Negro Brogans and Women's Planters.
Market street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Marble Front, Wilmington, N. C. [Nov. 4th, 1854

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Bladen County.



Whereas, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the acting Justices of the Peace of the said County, by John Herring, of the said County, Planter, that a certain male slave, belonging to him, the said John Herring, named KEDAR, hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in the County, committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself, and return home to his said master; and we do hereby require the Sheriff of the said County of Bladen, to make deligent search and pursuit after said slave, and him having found, to apprehend and secure, so that he may be conveyed to his master, or otherwise discharged, as the law directs; and the said Sheriff is hereby authorised and empowered to raise, and take with him, such power of his County as he shall think fit for apprehending the said slave; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly, in such cases provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave, above named, doth not surrender himself, and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave by such means as he or they may think proper, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 6th day of Nov., 1854
NEILL KELLY, J. P., (Seal.)
SAMUEL ANDERS, J. P., (Seal.)

$75 REWARD.

I will give twenty-five dollars Reward for the above Negro, Keder, and fifty dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said slave.
Nov. 6th. 1854 JOHN HERRING.

Vale of Cedars, by Grace Aquillar, author of Home Influence, &c.
Mother's Recompense, by the same.
Women of Israel, by the author of Home Scenes.
Woman's Friendship. For sale at
n13 J. T. MUNDS' Book Store.

NEW NOTICE.

Just received by W. L. S. TOWNSHEND, from various vessels,
25 bbls assorted Sugars;
20 boxes Cheese;
100 half boxes Sardines;
50 whole do. do.;
100 quarter do do.;
20 boxes sassafras Soap;
25 " assorted ground Spices;
20 kits Salmon;
20 " Mackerel;
6 bbls. "
3 doz. brass bound Water Pails;
7 " Coffee Pots.
1 " assorted Jelly Strainers;

A large assortment of beautiful Baskets, consisting of Jenny Lind Reticules, Cap Baskets, Key do., Oval work Baskets, Ladies Satchels, Ladies' travelling do., Willow do., Card do., Clothes Hampers, &c.

To arrive—Onions, Beef, Apples, Potatoes, &c. &c.

Spirit Casks.—350 second hand Spirit Casks landing from Schr. "Emily," and for sale low by
Nov. 7th, 1854 T. C. WORTH.

SPALDING & ROGERS'
Two Circuses!
CONSOLIDATING THEIR CELEBRATED
FLOATING PALACE CIRCUS!



From their Palatial Aquatic Amphitheatre, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and their
North American Circus!
So favorably known in the North and East, into
ONE MONSTER CONCERN
With the Two Companies, comprising respectively the most distinguished Northern and Southern Performers.
IN FRIENDLY STRIFE!
Daily, in the same Ring, in presence of the audience, with
Two Sets of Performers!
TWO SETS OF CLOWNS!
FIVE CLOWNS IN THE RING.
TWO SETS OF RING HORSES!
A Complete Dramatic Corps!
Pantomime Every Afternoon!
PUTNAM, EVERY NIGHT!
NED KENDALL, the Bugler!
KENDALL'S BRASS BAND
CHOATE'S STRING BAND!

A Triumphal Procession through the principal streets, about 10 o'clock A. M., at every place of Exhibition, of the Bands, in the Grand Floral Car of Statuettes,
Drawn by 40 Horses!

Driven by one man; and everything else, in and about the Establishment, upon the same elaborate and magnificent scale, with BILL LAKE, the Great New Orleans Clown; H. Magilton, the Wonderful Man-Monkey; M'lle AGNES, the Celebrated Creole Gymnast, Walter Aymar, the Peerless Bareback Rider; C. J. Rogers, the distinguished Scenic Equestrian; Master Clarence, the Young Equestrian Hero; Mrs. Ormond, the Beautiful Scenic Equestrienne; Mrs. Lake, the intrepid Horsewoman; the famous Motley Brothers; H. Maginty, the renowned Voltigeur; Monsieur La Thorn, the Modern Hercules; Prof Baldwin, the English Wizard; W. Kinkade, the Versatile Equestrian; H. Durand, the Skillful Gymnast; Robert White, the accomplished *Maitre;* W. J. Paul, the famous Jehu; C. Brown, J. Ryan, W. Connor, &c., &c., will be exhibited at 2 P. M., and 7½ P. M.,

At Wilmington four days, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25. Nov.
At Goldsboro', MONDAY, November 20.
At Warsaw, TUESDAY, November 21.
At Fair Bluff, MONDAY, November 27.

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT!

ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 25 cents; Children and Servants, half price to Dress Circle.
Nov. 14, 1854. 60-2w

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting:

Whereas, John D. Powers, John Jones, William S. Larkins, James P. Moore, Major T. Croom, Aaron M. Lamb and Richard L. Bordeaux, have associated themselves together under Articles of Agreement now on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, acknowledged before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, on the 10 day of August, 1854, and have applied to be incorporated for the purpose of the promotion and encouragement of Education under the corporate style of "THE MASONIC ACADEMY," to pursue the business of encouraging and promoting Education, at Long Creek, in the County of New Hanover, for the term of Thirty years.

Now Therefore, In pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the eigth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An Act to incorporate Literary Institutions and Benevolent and Charitable Societies," we do by these presents declare the before mentioned persons and their successors a Corporation, according to the terms prescribed in said Articles of Agreement, under the name and corporate style of "THE MASONIC ACADEMY," to carry on the business of encouraging and promoting Education, at Long Creek, in the County of New Hanover, for the term of Thirty years from the date hereof; to have all the rights, privileges, powers and immunities conferred by the before-recited Act of the General Assembly, and to be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and restrictions imposed by said Act.

In witness Whereof, His Excellency DAVID S. REID, [SEAL.] our Governor, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed with his hand these presents, and caused our Great Seal of the State of North Carolina to be affixed thereto.

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventy-ninth year of our Independence.

By the Governor: DAVID S. REID.
S. F. Adams, Jr., Private Secretary.
Nov. 13th, 1854 59-1t

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting:

Whereas, John D. Powers, John Jones, William S. Larkins, James P. Moore, Major T. Croom, Aaron M. Lamb and Richard L. Bordeaux have associated themselves together under Articles of Agreement now on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, acknowledged before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, on the 14th day of August, 1854, and have applied to be incorporated for the purpose of diffusing the principles of Benevolence and Charity and to afford relief to the sick and destitute, under the corporate style of "KING SOLOMON'S LODGE No. 138, ANCIENT YORK MASONS," to pursue the business of diffusing the principles of Benevolence and Charity and affording relief to the sick and destitute, at Long Creek, in the County of New Hanover, for the term of Thirty years.

Now Therefore, In pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An Act to incorporate Literary Institutions and Benevolent and Charitable Societies," we do by these presents declare the beforementioned persons and their successors a Corporation, according to the terms prescribed in said Articles of Agreement under the name and corporate style of "KING SOLOMON'S LODGE No. 138, ANCIENT YORK MASONS," to carry on the business of diffusing the principles of Benevolence and Charity and affording relief to the sick and destitute at Long Creek, in the County of New Hanover, for the term of Thirty years from the date hereof; to have all the rights, privileges, powers and immunities conferred by the before-recited Act of the General Assembly, and to be subject to all the limitations, liabilities, and restrictions imposed by said Act.

In witness Whereof, His Excellency DAVID S. REID, [SEAL.] our Governor, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief, has signed with his hand these presents, and caused our Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina to be affixed thereto.

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventy ninth year of our Independence.

By the Governor: DAVID S. REID.
S. F. Adams, Jr., Private Secretary.
Nov. 14th, 1854 60-1t

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

All Taxes not paid by December Court, will, without reservation, be sold, as further indulgence cannot be granted. E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
[Herald copy 3t.] 54-1w—10-3t

LAND FOR SALE.

On the first Saturday in December next, I will offer for sale at public Auction, at the residence of H. Burnett, in New Hanover county, SEVEN-EIGHTH of a certain tract of land lying near Burgaw Creek and containing about 102 acres.

Terms—One half cash, the balance six months credit, with approved security. D. McINTIRE,
Nov. 17.—11-1t* Agent of EDWARD SANDERS.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate Virginia Tent, I. O. of R., No. 340.
Topsail Sound, New Hanover co., Oct. 28, 1854.—11-1m

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that Application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate Union Academy, in New Hanover county, and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within five miles from said institution.
Nov. 8th, 1854 11-1m

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber, being desirous to move convenient to some good School, for the benefit of his children, offers for sale the tract of Land on which he resides, lying on Rock Fish Creek, in the lower end of Duplin county, immediately on the W. & R. R. R. The said tract contains 125 acres, more or less, about 50 acres in cultivation, quite productive, and the location healthy. The Dwelling House comfortable, with all necessary out-houses. Said place would be a pleasant summer retreat. J. P. JORDAN.
Nov. 3d, 1854 51-1w—10-1m

LOST,

On Wednesday last, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the "Journal" office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of New Hanover, at September term, 1854, will be sold, at the Market House, in Wilmington, N. C., on the 9th day of December, A. D., 1854, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the remaining interest in the LOT, TRACT, or PARCEL OF LAND situated in the Northern part of the town of Wilmington, being part of Lot No. 99, in survey well known as Campbell's Survey, beginning at corner of Fourth & Bladen Streets, running along with Bladen Street North 84, East 110 feet to a stake; then South 6 East to a stake; then South 84, West 110 feet to the line of Fourth Street; thence along the line of Fourth Street to the beginning;—the same being subject to the life estate of Dianna Tiedeman, widow of John H. Tiedeman. Said sale to be upon a credit of three and six months, bond and approved security.

By JACOB WESSEL, Adm'r.
Nov. 17, 1854. 11-1t of John H. Tiedeman.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℘ lb.	25 @	26
Beef Cattle,		
℘ 100 lbs	5 00 @	6 00
Bricks, ℘ M.	7 00 @	12 00
Candles, ℘ lb.		
Tallow	16 @	17
Adamantine	25 @	30
Sperm	33 @	50
Coffee, ℘ lb.		
Java	15 @	16
Laguayra	13 @	14
Cuba	00 @	00
Rio	10½ @	12½
St. Domingo	12 @	13
Cotton, ℘ lb.	7½ @	10
Corn Meal,		
℘ bush	95 @	0 00
Domestics,		
Sheeting, ℘ yd.	7½ @	8
Yarn, ℘ lb.	00 @	17
Eggs, ℘ doz	00 @	25
Empty Barrels, each,		
Spts. Turp.	2 00 @	2 35
Feathers, ℘ lb.	50 @	55
Fish, ℘ bbl.,		
Mullets	5 50 @	6 50
Mackerel, No. 1	@	00 00
do. No. 2	@	0 00
do. No. 3	@	4 00
do. No. 4	4 50 @	5 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00 @	00 00
Herrings, East	0 00 @	0 00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00 @	5 00
do. do. cut,		0 00
ry Cod,		
℘ cwt.	0 00 @	4 00
Flour, ℘ bbl.,		
Canal	12 00 @	14 00
Fayetteville	9 50 @	10 00
Grain, ℘ bush.		
Corn (store)	80 @	85
Oats	47 @	00
White Beans	0 00 @	0 00
Pease, Cow.	85 @	90
Rice, rough	0 00 @	1 15
do., clean,		
℘ lb.	0 @	5
Hay, ℘ 100 lbs.		
Eastern ret.	1 30 @	1 40
Northern ret	80 @	1 20
Iron, ℘ lb.		
English, ass'd.	4½ @	00
American, ref.	5½ @	00
do. sheer	0 @	00
do. hoop	0 @	7
Swede	5½ @	00
Lime, ℘ bbl.	1 35 @	1 50
Liquors, ℘ gall. (domestic.)		
Whiskey	47 @	48
N. E. Rum	48 @	50
Gin	48 @	50
Brandy	50 @	55
do Apple	75 @	1 00
Lumber, ℘ M., (River.)		
Floor. B'ds.	00 00 @	00 00
Wide do.	0 00 @	0 00
Scantling	0 00 @	0 00
Molasses, per gallon.		
Cuba	23 @	25
N. Orleans	26 @	28
Nails, ℘ lb.		
Cut	5¾ @	0
Wrought	10 @	12½
Naval Stores,		
Turpentine, ℘ 280 lbs.		
*Virgin dip	2 96 @	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 75
Hard	0 00 @	2 00
Tar, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @	3 10
Pitch do	2 12½ @	2 25
Rosin, No. 1	2 00 @	2 25
do. No. 2	1 60 @	1 75
do. No. 3	0 00 @	1 50
Sp'ts Turp.,		
℘ gallon	00 @	50
Varnish, ℘ gal.	20 @	30
Oils, ℘ gallon.		
Sperm	1 25 @	2 00
Linseed, raw	00 @	1 00
do. boiled	00 @	1 10
Whale	0 00 @	0 00
Rosin	20 @	75
Potatoes,		
Sweet, ℘ bush.	60 @	70
Irish, do.	0 00 @	0 00
do. ℘ bbl.	2 50 @	3 00
Provisions, ℘ lb.		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams	15 @	16
Middlings	0 @	10½
Shoulders	00 @	10½
Hog round	11½ @	12
Western Bacon,		
Middlings	9 @	9½
Shoulders	8 @	8½
N. C. Lard	14 @	15
West'n do	00 @	00
Butter	23 @	28
Cheese	11 @	13
Pork, Mess, ℘		
bbl.	14 00 @	14 50
do. Prime	00 00 @	00 00
Beef, Mess	00 00 @	18 00
do. Fulton		
Market	00 00 @	20 00
Poultry.		
Chickens, live	15 @	30
do. dead	00 @	00
Turkeys, live	1 00 @	1 25
do. dead, lb	00 @	00
Salt,		
Alum ℘ bush.	00 @	60
Liverpool ℘ sack,		
ground	1 35 @	1 40
do. fine	2 00 @	0 00
Sugars, ℘ lb.		
Porto Rico	6½ @	8
New Orleans	5 @	7
Muscovado	5½ @	7
Loaf & crush	10½ @	11
Clarified and		
Granulated	5 @	9
Soap, ℘ lb.	4 @	7½
Shingles, ℘ M.		
Contract	6 00 @	8 00
Common	4 25 @	4 50
Staves, ℘ M.		
W. O. Bbl.	00 00 @	25 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00 @	00 00
Ash Head'g	0 00 @	00 00
Timber, ℘ M.		
Shipping	00 00 @	12 00
Mill, prime	8 50 @	00 00
do. inferior to		
ordinary	0 00 @	6 50
Tallow, ℘ lb.	10 @	11

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℘ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℘ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred ——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.		Philadelphia	1 per ct.	prem
New York	1 "	"	Virginia	½ "	"
Boston	1 "	"	Charleston	½ "	"

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel	$ 00	a	$ 30
Rosin and Tar, do	20	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, do	35	a	45
Flour, do	00	a	25
Rice, per 100 pounds ro	00	a	00
Cotton, per bale	75	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask	00	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel	5	a	6
Lumber, per M	4 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	20	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	45
Ground Peas, per bushel	5	a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	0	a	6
Rice per 100 lbs			00
TO BOSTON			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	00	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do	0 00	a	60
Lumber, per M	6 00	a	8 00
Peanuts, ℘ bushel	00	a	8
Rough Rice, ℘ bushel	00	a	13

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 16, 1854.

Turpentine.—Since our review of Thursday last the market for this article has ruled steady at quotations of that day, with a fair enquiry for shipping purposes, and parcels have generally been taken on arrival at $2 96 for virgin, $3 70 for yellow dip, and $2 for hard, ℘ 280 lbs On Wednesday the price went up 5 cents, and sales of yellow dip were made at $3 75. The receipts have been light, and the sales for the week ended this morning foot up only 2,354 bbls, viz:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	400	2 96	3 70	2 00
Friday	325	2 96	3 70	2 00
Saturday	913	2 96	3 70	2 00
Wednesday	372	2 96	3 75	2 00
Thursday	344	3 00	3 75	2 00

The market is firm this morning with an active demand, and $3 83 for yellow dip has been offered for a parcel of North County

Spirits Turpentine—The price of this article ruled at 46½@47 cents up to Wednesday, when there was considerable activity in the market, and quotations advanced 3 cents ℘ gallon. No sales this morning up to the time of closing our report; buyers are freely offering 50 cents, but holders are firm in asking from 50 to 55 cents. The transactions for the week foot up 3,977 bbls., as follows:

Friday	30 bbls.	at 47 cents	℘ gallon
"	400 "	46½ "	"
Saturday	192 "	46½ "	"
"	400 "	47 "	"
Monday	850 "	47 "	"
Wednesday	2,105 "	50 "	"

Tar—Since our last review we notice a decline of 10 @ 15 cents on the price of this article, with sales of 706 bbls. at $3 25, $3 10 @ $3 15 ℘ bbl. There appears to be a limited demand from buyers at either of these figures; the last sale made was at $3 10

Rosin—Since our last review there has been but little done in this article. The receipts continue very light, and we note only small parcels offering on market; prices, however, remain without change. In Common the sales for the week comprise only 3,000 bbls., as follows: On Friday, 600 bbls., Saturday 100 do, Monday 2,000 do., and Tuesday 300 do., all at $1 50 for large size bbls. In No. 1 we hear of the sale of only 100 bbls. on Friday last of *inferior* quality, at $1 75 ℘ bbl In No. 2 no transactions to notice, and our quotations are for last week's sales.

Pitch—But very little enquiry for this article, and we note the sale of only one small parcel this week at $2 12½ ℘ bbl.; generally held at $2 25 ℘ bbl.

Beef Cattle, &c.—There is a fair supply of beeves in butchers hands, and we note but little demand. We quote at 5 @ 6 cents ℘ lb., as in quality—a *prime* article would probably bring a higher price. A small drove of Sheep was brought in two or three days since, and went at $2 00 ℘ head.

Candles—In the store price of Tallow we note a decline of 1 cent, with small sales at 16 @ 17 cents ℘ lb. See table for prices of other qualities.

Coffee—In Rio we note sales this week from first hands of only 165 bags at 10½ cents ℘ lb., 4 mos. There is a fair stock in retailers hands, and we refer to our table for prices, as in quantity and quality.

Cotton—This article is in moderate enquiry, and we notice light receipts. Sales for the past week of 262 bales, as follows: 69 bales ordinary at 7½, 62 do. middling at 8½, 127 do. middling fair at 9 @ 9½, and 4 do. fair at 10 cents ℘ lb.

Corn Meal—No change to notice in the price, and there is a fair supply on market. Sells at 95 cents ℘ bushel.

Empty Barrels—The market has ruled decidedly dull for Spirits Turpentine barrels, and we hear of only small lots having changed hands at prices ranging within quotations, as to size and quality. See table. On Friday 200 sold at $2 each for second.

Fish—In Mullets we note the arrival since our last review of 440 bbls. The demand has been limited, and the price has declined; about 380 bbls. have sold at $6, $5 75 $5 50, and $5 for pine and oak bbls.—the larger portion of the sales being at lowest figure. The lot of 141 bbls. reported last week on market sold at $5 75.—Retailing at $6 25 @ $6 50 from store.

Flour—We have but small sales of Flour to report for the week. On Thursday last sales of Fayetteville brands were made at $10 for superfine and $10 50 for family—at which figure it remained up to Monday; since then sales have been made at $9 50 for superfine. The supply on market is very light, but buyers generally are anticipating larger receipts and a further decline, in consequence of a slight rise in the river, thereby enabling some of the lighter draught boats between this town and Fayetteville to reach the latter place.

Grain—In Corn we have nothing new to note for the week. There is only a limited demand for the article, and the supply in dealers' hands has not been materially reduced. We continue former quotations from store—85 cents for yellow, and 88 @90 cents ℘ bushel for white.—Oats—No receipts for the past week. Dealers have a fair supply in store, and there is only a light demand. Last sale from vessel was at 47 cents ℘ bushel. ——Peas—Ground Peas continue to arrive very freely, and the price has declined 20@25 cents on former quotations. The sales for the week have been at from $1 05@$1 12½ ℘ bushel, as in quality. Some small parcels of Cow Peas have also arrived, and sold at 85@90 cents, as in quantity.——Rice—The supply of *clean* in store is very small, but appears to be sufficient for the demand, and we note sales in the small way at 5 cents ℘ lb.

Hay—Continues to rule dull, and we note one parcel on market last week (150 bales) has been sent to another market. 40 bales Eastern make received, and sold on private terms. 100 do. do. (on market last week) sold in lots at $1 ℘ 100 lbs.

Lime—Sells from store at $1 35@$1 50 ℘ cask, in lots as wanted. None received for a week or two past.

Molasses—No change to make in rates. Former receipts of *Cuba* are selling from wharf at 23 cents, in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards, and from store at 24 @ 25 cents ℘ gallon, as in quality.

Potatoes—There is a fair stock of Irish Potatoes on market, with a limited demand. We quote at $2 50 @ $3 ℘ bbl., as in quality. *Sweet* are brought to market in small parcels, and sell readily from carts at 60 @ 70 ℘ cents bushel.

Provisions—In N. C. Bacon there has been but very little done during the week, owing to the extremely light supply in store—there being little if any on market, except in retailers hands. There is a fair enquiry from dealers, and a good article would sell quick at a high figure;—we advance our store rates for hams to 15 @ 16 cents ℘ lb. See table. In *Western* cured there has been but little doing since our last review, and we continue former figures. See table.——Lard—N. C. make is *very* scarce, and is in active demand at our quotations; none has been received during the week. One or two parcels of Northern make has arrived, which sells at 13 @ 13½ cents ℘ lb.——Pork—In Northern Mess we note a full stock on market, with a light demand, and the price has declined 50 cents on former quotations Sales from store at $14 @ $14 50 ℘ bbl. *Fresh* is brought to market slowly, and meets with ready sale from carts and wagons at 8 @ 9 cents ℘ lb.

Salt—1,800 sacks received on Wednesday from Liverpool, which sold to arrive on private terms. There is a fair supply on market, with a moderate demand, and we note sales from store and wharf at $1 35, $1 40 @ $1 45 ℘ sack, as in quantity.—About 2,000 bushels Alum Salt received coastwise, and changed hands on Monday at 40 cents ℘ bushel. See table for store rates.

Shingles—No change to note in prices. The receipts of Common are very light, principally of small boat loads, and are not near sufficient for the demand. We note small sales at $4 50 for Common, and $6@$8 ℘ M. for Contract.

Timber—Continues to be brought in very slowly, and is in demand. Received this week some 4 or 5 rafts, which have sold at prices quoted in our table.

Freights—In coastwise we have little or no alteration to make on last week's rates. The quantity of produce offering is not near sufficient for the vessels in port, and two or three have had to leave in ballast. See table.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending last night comprised 35,000 bales, at 8⅞ cts. ℘ lb. for Middling. The increase in the receipts amounts to 43,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—Cotton There was a good demand for this article to-day, the sales having reached upwards of 1450 bales. The demand was freely met by holders and prices were rather in favor of buyers The transactions comprise 37 bales at 7; 131 at 7¼; 86 at 7½; 136 at 8; 37 at 8¼; 58 at 8¾ 208 at 9⅛, and 92 bales at 9¼.

MATANZAS, Nov. 8th.—Sugar. There is every prospect of the coming crop being equal to the last. Some estates have already commenced grinding; others will soon follow, and grinding will become general from the first to the middle of December.

Cooperage stocks continue in demand. White Pine Lumber, $32. P. P. Lumber, $31 @ $33 Rice not very abundant—last sales 16 rials. R. I. Hoops, $50@$60.

Freights are very dull. The last rates paid were 4 rs. ℘ box for New York.

Exchange, 13@14 per cent. prem. on London; 1@2 per ct. prem. on the States.

HAVANA, Nov. 10. Sugar. Demand good and prrices full. We quote at 5¼@9¼ rials, as extremes Rice. The sales comprise about 350 tierces, at 16 rials, and 550 or 600 tierces at 15¾, 15½ and 15¼, leaving about 300 tierces in first hands. A cargo of lumber from Mobile sold at $29—a superior article. A small portion of Common brought $29.—Another lot of a variety of sizes, not suitable for this market, realized $27½; and one from Jacksonville brought $28, being all of a bad assortment.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The flour market this morning was somewhat firmer. Holders of Howard street asking $8 25. A sale on early 'change of 300 bbls. City Mills at $7 75 cash. We note sales of 1000 bbls. on late 'change at $8, on time. Sales also of 500 bbls. Howard street at $8 25 ℘ bbl., more than which buyers were not disposed to give. Indeed the market closed rather heavy at these figures. The supply and receipts continue moderate. We quote Rye Flour at $7@7 12, Corn Meal $4 25@4 50 ℘ bbl., for country and city manufacture. Grain and Seeds—The receipts of Wheat to-day are not so large, but no special change to note in prices. There is a wide difference in quotations, consequent upon the qualities, manner and time of payment. The supply is very good. About 21,000 bushels offered, and sales of good to prime white at $1 75@1 82, choice do., for family flour at $1 82, and sales of good to prime red at $1 65@1 70 ℘ bushel. Lots of inferior qualities 3 to 18 cents less. The receipts of Corn are moderate, with a fair demand prevailing. The market is somewhat firmer. About 15,000 bushels offered, and sales of old white at 70@75 cents, yellow do. at 78@80 cents; new white at 72 @73 cents, yellow do. at 78@80 cents; old mixed at 65@70 cents ℘ bushel. Oats 44@47 cents ℘ bushel. Groceries—We note small sales of Rio Coffee at 10@10½ to 11 cents ℘ lb. Rice held at 5¼@5¾ cents ℘ lb. Provisions—Sales of Mess Pork at $12 50 ℘ bbl. Mess Beef $14 @ 15 ℘ bbl. Sales of Bacon shoulders at 7@7¼ cents, sides 8 cents, and hams at 10@13 cents ℘ lb. Lard in bbls. 10 cents, and kegs 11 cents ℘ lb. Butter in kegs 12@15 cents, and roll 17@23 cents ℘ lb. Cheese at 11@11½ cents ℘ lb. Whiskey—We quote hhds. nominal at 42½@43 cents, and sales of bbls at 44 cents ℘ gallon.

NEW YORK Nov. 14.—Cotton is dull and unchanged.—Flour has advanced 12½c.; sales of Ohio at $8 50@8 81; Southern heavy, sales of 2500 bbls. Wheat firm; sales of 8500 bushels. Corn—sales of Western mixed at 90c. Pork unchanged. Beef—sales of repacked Chicago at $15. Lard firm; sales at 10¼@10½c. Whiskey—sales of Ohio at 42c. Coffee firm, but transactions moderate. Sugars firm; sales Orleans 5⅞@6c. Turpentine—Spirits better; sales of 2250 gallons at 52@53c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 13.—Bacon 12½@13; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio 12@13 Laguyra 00@13½, St. Domingo 00@00 Cotton—Fair to good @8¾@8⅞, Ordinary to mid. 8¼@8½; Feathers 40@45; Flour—Superfine $0 00@8 20, Fine 0 00@8 00, Scratched 7 75@0 00; Grain—Corn 0 90@1 00 Wheat 0 00@0 00, Oats 55@00, Peas 0 00@1 00, Rye 1 10@1 15; Lard 13@14; Salt—Liverpool (sack) 0 00@2 00, Alum (bu.) 0 00@0 00.

Cotton—During the last week the receipts have been fair. Principal sales about 8½. Flour—We advance our figures to correspond with sales this morning. Corn—Demand fully up to quotations. Flaxseed in demand. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 3 15, Virgin 2 60, Scrape 1 50; Spirits 41 cts.

TARBORO' Nov. 10.—Turpentine.—Dip, $3 00 to 3 25; Tar $2 25 to 2 50; Scrape 40 to 45 cts. per 100 lbs; Corn, $3 50 to 3 75 per bbl. Bacon, 9 to 10 cts; Lard, 9 to 10c; Cotton, 7 to 7½ cts.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—November, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 12—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Nov. 13.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Marsh & Elliott.

Schr. Sam. Hyman, Murphy, from Little River, to Master; with 60 bbls mullets.

14.—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Cypress, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Nov. 14—Schr. Onward, Smith, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Brig Levant, Brooks, 3 days from Cardenas, in ballast, to master.

Brig Wm. F. Safford, Snare, 3 days from Cardenas, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Nov 15—Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

Steamer Brothers, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Br. Brig Mathew King, Cummings, 43 days from Liverpool, to J. & D. McRae Co.; with sack salt.

16—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

CLEARED.

Nov. 11—Schr. Ben. Strong, Hawkins, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

13—Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 225 bbls. tar, 301 do. spirits turpentine, 1,919 do. rosin.

3 masted Schr. Maria Pike, Aumack, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. Jane C. Patterson, Dole, for Apalachicola, Fla., in ballast, by Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Mary Patterson, Dole, for Jacksonville, Fla., in ballast, by Geo. Harriss.

Nov. 14—Brig Frank, Richardson, for Cuba, by T. C. Worth; with lumber.

Schr. Ellen Dyer, Haven, for Trinidad, by T. C. Worth; with lumber.

Brig Birchard & Torry, Wass, for St. Domingo, by Rankin & Martin; with lumber, &c.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Marsh & Elliott.

Nov. 14—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

14—Brig Delmont Locke, Parke, for Norfolk, Va., by Kidder & Martin; with 175,000 feet lumber

Schr. Arcade, Winchester, for West Indies, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber and naval stores

14—Steamer James R. Grist, Pendall, for Fayetteville, by A. D Cazaux.

15—Schr. N Berry, Pendleton, for New Bedford, Mass., by J. & D McRae & Co.; with lumber and timber.

15—Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, for Georgetown, S. C., in ballast, by J. H. Chadbourn Co.

Brig Susan Duncan, Harrington, for West Indies, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Nov. 16.—Schr. Lizzie Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, having, at the November Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Bladen county, obtained letters testamentary upon the Estate of James I. McRee, dec'd, gives notice to creditors to present their claims, within the time specified by law, or this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors will make *immediate* payment.

☞ Persons having claims will confer a favor by filing a statement of their amount and nature with the subscriber immediately. H. H. ROBINSON, Adm.

FURTHER NOTICE.

There will be sold, upon the premises, on the 4th day of December, upon the usual time, the personal estate of the deceased, to wit—Stock, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

—AND—

At the Court House door, upon the 2d Monday of December, (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) the Plantation, known as "Grey's Bay," containing between four and five hundred acres of land. A portion of it is under cultivation, and ditches have been cut in another portion, preparatory to re-claring it. There are two comfortable Log Houses upon the same, and about two tasks of Turpentine Boxes, the larger portion of which were cut the present year.

Terms, six months credit, with approved bonds.
H. H. ROBINSON, Adm.
Elizabethtown, Nov. 8th, 1854 57-2t—11-3t

The Pride of Life.—A Novel, by Lady Scott, author of "The Henpecked Husband."

"This work is superior to the former Novel by this Lady, which had so extensive a sale in this country. For sublimity of sentiment, chasteness of tone, lively wit, deep pathos, and extensive knowledge of the secret springs of the human heart, *The pride of Life* has no superior in the entire range of modern book-publishing. Those who have read the "Henpecked Husband" will need no further incentive to induce them to purchase The Pride of Life."

Just published. For sale at
Nov. 16th S. W. WHITAKER'S.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

The Stockholders' Meeting.

The official proceedings of the meeting held at the Court House yesterday have not yet been received.—We state the substance of the most important business. The report of the President and Directors was received and referred to a committee, who made a report thereon, through their Chairman, Dr. F. J. Hill. A resolution, instructing the President and Directors to memorialize the next Legislature for an amendment in the Charter of the Company giving the election of the President to the Board of Directors, was negatived by a large vote. A resolution to raise the salary of the President to $2,500, as also an amendment to that resolution making it $3,000, were lost.

At the evening session, commencing at seven o'clock, an election was had for President and Board of Directors. Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. The candidates voted for were—Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Wm. A. Wright and John C. McRae, Esqs., and General James Owen. Previous to the vote of the State having been cast, the vote stood, as nearly as we recollect, about as follows:—Mr. Ashe, something over thirty-one hundred; Mr. Wright, between twenty-nine hundred and three thousand—the balance of the individual Stock being divided between Mr. McRae and Gen. Owen. The State then voted for Mr. Ashe, which gave him a decided majority of all the votes cast.

After the election of President, the Stockholders proceeded to the election of seven Directors, the old Board being elected, with this difference, that General Alexander McRae was chosen in place of Mr. Wright, who has been appointed a Director on the part of the State.

A resolution for the establishment of an office in New York, for the transfer of Stock was lost. The recent Schuyler developements have destroyed confidence in New York Transfer agents.

We believe that we have given the gist of the doings; the report of the Secretaries which will probably be ready for publication to-morrow, will furnish the details, which will no doubt be found interesting.—Having given the most essential items we do not care to occupy our space by anticipating that report.

Naturally enough perhaps, there was some feeling in regard to the election of President. But this will pass away to a great extent, as it is the obvious interest of all concerned that it should do so, and we should consider ourselves inexcusable if we willingly used any expressions calculated to perpetuate other feelings than those tending to the promotion of harmony and good-will. The new President, we feel confident will have a fair showing, and we feel equally confident that his best exertions will be used to justify the choice which has been made, and to merit the confidence reposed in him.

A sense of justice demands that we should accord to General McRae the mede of praise which he has fairly earned by the faithfulness and ability displayed in his long and successful administration of the affairs of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad company as its president. He carries with him into his retirement the respect and gratitude of the Stockholders. *Daily Journal*, 10*th inst.*

The Presidency of the W. & R. R. R. Co.

We notice from the Herald of yesterday that that paper "feels bound to comment" on what it considers an "extraordinary result," namely—the election of Mr. Ashe as President of the above Road. As we remarked yesterday, we desire to avoid the use of any expression calculated to excite or keep alive unpleasant feelings in the community in regard to this, or, indeed, upon any other matter, and shall therefore forbear reply to the Herald's remarks until it has finished, as we see that it promises to recur to the subject again. In the meantime, it might be as well to remark that the stock held by the Manchester Railroad Company is strictly private stock, and the vote given by the President of that Company was in accordance with the wishes of the Stockholders and Board of Directors of that Company, and totally free from any influence on the part of the Executive of the State of North Carolina, as well as above party considerations. The propriety of attacking the Manchester Company, is a question we submit, to the consideration of the Herald and the community for the truth is, that the attacks made are really directed against that Company, as represented by its President. The position of the ballot previous to the State vote being given was—Ashe, 3,129; Wright, 2,949½; the State simply voted for the highest candidate on the list.

We shall take occasion to coolly and calmly review this matter when we have before us all that may be said upon the subject.—*Ibid*, 11*th inst.*

New York Elections.

The result of the election for Governor is still in doubt, as no calculations can be based on what remains to be heard from, founded upon that which has been heard from. The former vote of Counties affords no means of making even an approximation to their present vote. So far as any calculations can be made, they point to the re-election of Governor Seymour. One day's returns places the contest between Seymour and Clark, the next between Seymour and Ullman, (the unborn man,)—but still Seymour is ahead, and the probabilities are two to one that he will continue so to the close. The Bronson faction is nowhere—literally nowhere—and that faction is at the point of death in New York, where the Democratic party is fast becoming a unit.

Twenty six Congressional Districts heard from exhibit the following results:—Nine Democrats, thirteen Fusionists, two avowed Abolitionists, one "hard" Know-Nothing, and one "silver-gray" Whig have been elected to Congress. The Fusionists may all be set down as Seward Free-Soilers. The Democrats, whether "hard" or "soft," will support the Administration and oppose agitation for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law or the Nebraska Bill. The "hard" Know-Nothing and the "silver-gray" Whig will probably also oppose agitation, and will certainly growl at the Administration. Fernando Wood, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of New York, by a majority of 420. The Know-Nothings have held a meeting, in the Park, to denounce his election as the result of fraud. From all we can learn, neither Wood nor Baker, his Know-Nothing competitor, were exactly the men we should like to support. As for cheating, *that* seems to be a matter of course in New York, and all parties appear to be "tarred with the same stick."

The New York Herald says that the Democratic Hards generally voted for Ullman—they saw that Bronson had not the ghost of a chance. They could not vote for so strong an abolitionist as Clark, and their spite at the administration led them to vote for somebody to defeat Seymour, whose election would be regarded as an administration triumph; hence they went for Ullman by common consent, perhaps by a preconcerted arrangement, including circulars or special messengers to all the hard shell clubs throughout the State. At any rate they have thrown the bulk of their vote for the candidate of the Know-Nothings. Several of the "Silver gray" Whigs did the same thing, and thus the political Melchisedech has received a most remarkable vote, but not quite enough to make him Governor.—*Ibid*, 11*th inst.*

SOME "TATER."—Mr. Alonzo Nixon has presented us with a Sweet Potatoe, raised on his plantation, on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, which weighs six pounds and one ounce. It is "some *tater*." We would like to see if any one can beat it.

Two weeks later from California.

The Steamer North Star arrived at New York on the 9th inst., with California dates to the 16th ult.—She brings $1,700,000 in gold on freight. The Steamer Yankee Blade left San Francisco on the 30th of September for Panama, and was wrecked on the following day. She had on board 800 passengers, besides her crew and firemen, when she struck the reef rocks, off Point Arguello, 15 miles above Point Conception.

A heavy fog hung upon the coast, which was the cause of the disaster. The captain supposed the steamer to be twenty miles from the coast at the time of the disaster. The scene among the passengers is represented to have been awful, fifteen of whom perished before they were rescued.

There was a terrible scene of pillage on board after she struck, and before the passengers were rescued by the steamer Goliah. All the specie on board, amounting to $153,000, was lost. The ship is a total wreck, having soon washed to pieces.

Henry Meigs has committed forgeries of Comptroller's warrants, the stock of California, papers, &c., to the extent of $1,600,000, and decamped for parts unknown, with his brother, John G. Meigs, in the bark American, which they purchased, stored and armed for the purpose.

The trial of Colonel Walker, ex-President of Sonora, is progressing.

A BATTLE IN THE PACIFIC.—A French fleet, consisting of three frigates and a sloop of war, arrived at San Francisco on the 3d inst. They had, in conjunction with the English fleet, made an attack upon the Russian town and fort of Petropoulowski, in Kamschatka.

The English and French were repulsed with a loss variously estimated at from one hundred to about double that number. The British Admiral Price, who commanded the combined fleet, was killed by a pistol shot during the engagement, and it is supposed accidentally shot himself.

Two Russian vessels had been captured by the allies. The British ships sailed afterwards for Vancouver's Island.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal mail Steamer America, arrived at Halifax, on the 9th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th, being one week later.

The intelligence by this arrival is quite interesting, though there is nothing decisive from the seat of war. Commercially the advices are very important.

Sebastopol at the last accounts was still being bombarded by the allied army, but it had not been taken.

Austria and Russia are on the poin of actual war.

Mr. Soule, the American Minister to the Court of Spain, has been prohibited from Entering France.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The latest advices show that but twenty days elapsed between the departure of the besieging armies from Balaklava and the opening of their fire upon Sebastopol. The batteries were ready on the 15th, and on the 17th the fire opened from the land and from the sea.

The bombardment continued till night, the Russians losing 500 in killed and wounded. Admiral Korileff was among the killed.

The fortifications suffered but little damage.

On the morning of the 18th the bombardment was resumed from the allied batteries only.

The Russian dispatches say the garrisons make frequent sorties.

When the mail left Constantinople on the 16th five steamers had arrived at Balaklava with those wounded in repelling a great sortie from the Russian forts, twenty thousand strong.

Lord Raglan and Marshal Canrobert had formally summoned Sebastopol to surrender, and required that the women and children and the sick should be sent away and that flags should be hoisted upon the hospitals.

So far as known, the Russian army is concentrating on the Upper Belleck, and already numbers there 45,000 men.

The allied army is divided into siege army and army of observation. The latter is posted on the extensive table land which separates Balaklava from Sebastapol, accessible only from two points.

The Russians were hovering on the outside of the allies' positions, and on the 7th they made a strong demonstration on the north-west extremity of the camp, but were kept in check. Finally they retired without a battle.

On the 2d, 5th and 11th of October the garrison of Sebastopol made sorties and destroyed some small work.

On the evening of the 5th a convoy of transports with 4,000 Russians succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

The allies number 110,000 men at Sebastopol, and 8,000 additional French troops were ready to embark from Marseilles on the 21st, and 8,000 Turks from Varna.

Letters say that the allies have 300 guns in their batteries, and after a few days' firing an attempt will be made to storm the garrason, which is estimated at 40,000 men.

Admiral Machinoff, who commanded at Sinope, is the commandant at Sebastopol. He has published an address saying that he will defend it to the last, and that any one is welcome to shoot him if he does not.

Advices from Constantinople to the 13th say that the Russians had retaken Eupatoria, the English garrison of 500 men retiring with the loss of one gun.—This is however denied by the English papers.

The allies have sent a force, under General Bosquete and Achmet Pacha to Perekeof, to prevent the advance of the Russians.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—Affairs look stormy between Russia and Austria. A great council of war has been held at Vienna, at which the Emperor presided. It is reported, in connection with this fact, that Austria has summoned Russia to withdraw from the frontier of Gallacia.

The whole Austrian army has been put on the war footing, and on the 26th the garrison of Vienna has orders to be ready to march in at forty-eight hours' notice.

Russia in the meantime menaces Austria, and the Czar has gone to Warsaw.

Large Russian forces are concentrating on the Austrian frontiers, and there is but little doubt entertained at Vienna that ere long there will be actual hostilities between the two powers.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has concluded an immense financial operation, by which she has transfered to a company of capitalists all the railroads constructed and worked by the government in Hungary and Bohemia. The company pays 200,000,000 francs and the government guarantees 5 per cent.

PRUSSIA.—Austria returned answer to the last despatch of the Prussian government, repeating that Austria will adhere inflexible to the policy expressed in the note of the 30th of September. The action of Prussia in regard to this answer is looked for with much anxiety.

ENGLAND.—The British fleet will leave the Baltic about the end of November, returning in squadrons to Portsmouth, Sheerness, Plymouth and Cork.

Five floating twenty-gun boats, drawing four feet of water, are building in England, for spring operations.

Another Polar expedition will be sent in the spring to bring home the remains of Sir John Franklin's party. Dr. Rae will be given the command.

A galvanic aparatus is being constructed at New Castle, on the Tyne, to blow up the ships sunk off Sebastopol.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon has written a letter of condolence to Madame St. Arnaud, and bestows a pension of 20,000 francs as a national recompense.

The whole camp of the South will embark for the Eastern war as required.

SPAIN.—Mr. Soule's return to Madrid caused quite an excitement, and a clamor was made to induce the Spanish Government to solicit his recall.

Queen Isabella has abandoned the idea of abdicating.

The Legitamists are preparing for some new movement.

MR. SOULE PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING FRANCE.—The London Times says:—"We are infomed that the Hon. Pierre Soule, the American Minister to the Court of Madrid, was, on Tuesday, the 24th, refused permission to pass through France, on his return from England to Spain."

THE ACQUISITION OF SAMANA.—The London Post, in announcing semi-officially the acquisition of Samana, says: "It amounts virtually, if not absolutely, to the annexation of St. Domingo. The acquisition by the United States of so important a position as a position threatening on either hand the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and so directly affecting the British West Indian possessions, cannot be received indifferently.

CHINA.—The arrival of the overland mail had been telegraphed to London.

Canton, up to the 9th of September, was still besieged, and the distress of those in the city was great.

There was no tea ready for shipment.

The Insergents yet hold Shanghai.

The American clipper ship Comet had arrived at Hong Kong from Liverpool, in 84 days.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The Austin State Gazette of the 30th ultimo says that the Governor of Texas has refused to receive the stock offered by Messrs. Walker & King as a deposit to secure the fulfillment of the Pacific Railroad contract. The project is therefore considered a failure.

☞ Mrs. Hamilton, widow of General Alexander Hamilton, of the Revolution, died at Washington City on the 9th inst., aged 99 years. She was an accomplished and estimable lady, every way worthy of her distinguished husband.

WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.
Presidents and Directors' Report.

The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleign Rail Road Company, submit to the Stockholders, their nineteenth annual report, showing the business operations of the Company for year ending the 30th of September, 1854.

The receipts have been as follows:

From Thro' Passengers,	$151,034 31		
" Way Passengers.	132,511 51		
" Steamboat Freight, &c.	5,575 74		
" Railroad Freights	130,463 57		
" Mail, Rents, &c.	63,296 66		$482,880 62
EXPENDITURES.			
Transportation.			
For Purchase and Repairs of Locomotives.	44,434 82		
For Repairs of Coaches and Cars,	37,303 08		
Transportation including Station expense	96,516 15	$178,254 05	
ROAD REPAIRS.			
Pay of Overseers and Hands	31,147 12		
Subsistence and Clothing,	6,945 20		
Cost of Materials	16,774 26		
		$ 54,866 58	
STEAM BOATS.			
Repairs	2,403 31		
Wood	18,871 55		
Subsistence and Pay	36,624 48		
		$ 57,899 34	
Office expenses		200 76	
			$291,220 73
Nett profits for the year			$191,659 89

At the commencement of the year we had on hand,

Cash and other assets,		$124,731 16

We have received this year,

For Old Iron sold	$ 3,351 96	
For nett sales of Steam Boats	54,370 38	
" " Wharf in Charleston	24,013 73	
" profit of purchase of 1 Bond	108 44	
" nett receipts from Road as above	191,659 89	
		$273,504 40
		$398,235 56

This amount is accounted for as follows, viz:

Debt paid off	$104,190 65	
Interest and premium on Exchange.	63,697 12	
Dividends No. 4 and 5	93,019 50	
Due from Post Office Department	12,150 00	
" " Agents	16,517 23	
" " Sundry individuals	34,788 93	
" " Bills receivable	45,241 32	
Counterfeit money	85 00	
Cash on hand	28,545 81	
		$398,235 56

DEBT OF THE COMPANY.

By a reference to the Treasurer's accounts herewith submitted, it will be seen that the debt of the company is $1,052,070 47, showing a reduction of the debt since your last meeting of $104,190 65.

To meet this debt, the Company has Stock of the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co.

Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co.	$ 100,000 00
Stock of this Company	1,171,050 00
Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Co. Stock	3,150 00
	$1,274,200 00

Estimating these Stocks at par, they amount to $222,130 more than the debt of the company; but to issue the Stock remaining of this company, would be bad policy, so long as we pay but an average of 6 per cent. interest on our debt, while on the Stock already issued, we are enabled to divide 7 per cent., which would obviously be reduced if the number of shares were increased. By prudent management, there is no reasonable doubt but that we can continue to pay from 6 to 7 per cent. dividends, and gradually sink the debt before it all becomes due.

The business prospects of the Road are improving. The North Carolina Road will soon be completed to Hillsboro', when we may reasonably expect a large addition to our freighting business, from a region of country from which we have heretofore received nothing, and we can see no possible reason for a diminution of our business, but on the contrary flattering prospects of a large increase.

Your road is now in good condition, and it is well stocked with motive power and cars. There are eight first class passenger engines and seven first class freight engines, besides a number of second class machines, most of them, but of little value to us now, since a better class of machines have been introduced upon the Road. We, therefore, cannot see any just reason for a necessity for any great outlay in this department for the coming year.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

During the last fiscal year, it was found necessary to protect the piers under the bridge across the North East River, by depositing 1400 Perch of stone around the pens on which the piers which sustain the bridge are built. The southern pier cracked so badly in June last, that it became absolutely necessary to have it taken down, the foundation carefully packed with broken stone, well rammed and a new pier built with the best materials at our command.

At Smith's Creek two abutments and a pier of stone have been constructed, preparatory to putting up a Bridge to replace the trestle work, which would have to be replaced during the coming year, to insure safety. It was deemed most advisable to build a bridge, as the piling under the trestle work begins to show decay.

A large and commodious shed has been erected at Weldon at the joint expense of this company, the Petersburg and Roanoke and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies.

A Warehouse has also been built at Weldon by this Company and the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road Company, on land belonging to this Company, with the understanding that, should this Company at any time determine to discontinue the joint occupancy of the Warehouse, that they shall refund to the Petersburg and Roanoke Company their portion of the cost of constructing said Warehouse.

A stone wall has been constructed at the Wilmington station to protect the yard and track on the upper and inclined plane at the terminus of the road. Foundations have been prepared, and contracts made for timber to construct a large and commodious shed near the company's wharf in Wilmington.

A Carpentershop 106x31 feet, with Engine House and planing and tenanting machine, and fixtures for sawing with an engine to drive the machinery, has also been constructed at Wilmington during the year. These necessary works, added to the purchase of three first class Locomotives and a number of burden cars and two coaches, have involved the expenditure of a large sum not properly occurring in the general annual expenses of the road.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF ROAD WAY AND TRANSPORTATION.

The expenses of these departments have been greatly increased, owing to the rise in the price of labor, and consequently of materials for road repairs; the additional cost has been from 25 to 50 per cent over the cost of like materials the last year. By a reference to our list of Negroes employed on road repairs, transportation, &c., this year, it will be seen by a comparison with the number hired last year, that we have 10 less in number, while the cost is over $6000 more than last year.

In all the departments, the cost has been increased, unavoidably, in consequence of the great rise in the price of labor and Provisions of every kind throughout the country.

RAIL ROAD CONNECTIONS.

With the companies composing the great Atlantic inland route from New York to this place, our connection is as good as could be wished, both as to time and rates of fare. The passengers fare between New York and this place is regulated by the companies composing the line upon the per mile rate, the proceeds of the through ticket being devided in proportion to distance. The arrangement for through tickets embraces this place. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

An effort was made, during the last year, to make a similar arrangement with companies south of this, and although it is manifestly the duty of the companies, participating in the general business of this great line, to harmonize together for the promotion and increase of the business of the whole line, and, as a matter of course, of the individuals companies composing the line, yet it was found to be impossible to enter into such arrangements.

We regret to say, that the Charleston and Hamburg Company, taking advantage of their position, as we think, have refused to come into any arrangement for the mutal benefit of the line. Whatever may be the motive inducing this company to refuse to run in connection with the companies composing the general line, we do not pretend to say, but whether that motive be hostility to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, or paramount inconvenience to themselves, the effect on us and the other companies, is the same. By this course they not only injure the business of the Wilmington and Manchester Co., but that of all the companies composing the great inland route, their own included.—Now while this company is governed by this most singular policy, we know of no remedy, but to unite upon and construct a road from the Wateree River, the Western terminus of the Wilmington and Manchester Road, to Augusta in Georgia, for which a charter has been granted by the Legislature of South Carolina. We truly regret to say that the experience of the last year compels us to this conclusion, and it is, therefore, useless for us to shut our eyes to the positive necessity for active co-operation, in removing this barrier to a free and fair business, and we must once more put forth our energies and remove this obstacle, by making the connection complete with Augusta, Georgia. We wish we could say that there was a hope of evading this conclusion, but so long as the Charleston Company adheres to its present views, we cannot see how it is to be avoided. Rival lines, for the accommodation of the through travel, are in progress of construction, and it is indispensably nessary, if the present Atlantic line wishes to retain even a fair share of this travel, that every facility should be offered by which a speedy transit and an unbroken connection shall be secured to the passenger.

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION.

As some dissatisfaction has been expressed at an increase of freight, charged on Naval Stores delivered at the Northern terminus of our Road, it is deemed proper to explain the reasons which induced the Board to make the discrimination. While our through freight trains met the requirements of those who shipped to Norfolk, the expense was not taken into the account; but when the Company were compelled to take the way trains from their regular business on the Southern end of the Road, to meet the occasional requirements at the Northern end, the expense became a serious object. To do this business an empty train had to be sent all the way from Wilmington to Battle's station, for instance, 132 miles, to transport, probably, two loads, and frequently but one, 30 miles to Weldon; to perform this service the trains run 162 miles and only received pay for 30. It will be readily seen that this would be a ruinous business forthe Company without an extra charge. It may be objected to this, that the Company ought to keep extra trains at the Northern terminus of the Road to meet this demand. To do this would involve the necessity of keeping up a shop for repairs at Weldon, and an outlay of 30 to 40,000 for the extra trains, while the business for them to do would not give employment to two trains, in addition to our through trains, more than one month in the year. It would be better for the Company to farm out the Naval Store business on the Northern end of the Road, than to incur such heavy additional expenses, were it not for the objection to permitting the trains of other Companies to run on the Road; this would involve an insuperable difficulty in consequence of the want of responsibility. The only course, therefore, left for the Board, was to add 10 cents per barrel to the cost of transportation, and this small addition does not pay.

The Board, in the administration of their duties, as guardians of the company's interest, acknowledge no local influence; their business is to protect that interest, and if the shops for repairs and home of the trains were at Weldon, the same reasons would compel them, in consulting that interest, to make a like discrimination against the Southern end of the road.

But when it is considered that the citizens of Wilmington advanced a very large proportion towards the construction, and that Wilmington is the principal point of trade on the road, we deem it would be asking too much to transfer our shops, offices and management, to any other point; for, where the shops are located, the true interest of the Company requires the presence of those who superintend; to remove all those necessary fixtures would therefore be unjust to the citizens of Wilminton, besides, in so doing we should thus aid in divirting produce from this market.

KILLING CATTLE, &C.

While the company carry the great United States, Mail, and are required to run to schedule time, it is impossible to avoid killing cattle on the road, (unless the owners would bestow sufficient care upon their stock to keep them off the road) for the reason that a train, running at 25 to 30 miles per hour, cannot be stopped under 1,500 to 1,800 feet on our level road,* and it frequently happens that cattle and hogs get on the track within one to two hundred feet of the train, when it is impossible to stop in time to avoid the killing, and sometimes having the train thrown off the track, at the eminent risk of human life, and when running at night cattle laying on the road cannot possibly be seen until the engine is within 50 feet of them.

Notwithstanding that the construction of Rail Roads greatly enhance the value of the lands along their line, the roadside proprietors, the persons thus enriched by the road, are its worst enemies, by permitting their cattle to go at large and on the road; they not only go on the road, but they themselves stand by and see them on the road, knowing the danger of having them killed by the trains. This is true without doubt, as the owners of cattle have frequently testified that they saw the train run over and kill their cows or hogs.

For this evil and negligence there ought to be a remedy provided; it would be greatly to the interest of the owners of cattle if they were required to keep them enclosed, instead of being permitted to stroll about the woods to starve and become nuisances to the travelling public, by obstructing Rail Roads. If paying a reasonable price for stock killed, were the only evil and inconvenience to which rail road companies were subjected, it would be but of minor importance, but this is not all, human life is constantly put in jeopardy by running over stock; the risk of running a train off the track; destroying engines and cars, and mutilating or killing passengers and the employees of the company, is the great evil to be apprehended, and so long as railroad companies continue to pay for stock killed, this evil will be aggravated, as it has become fashionable to claim and obtain summary damages in all cases where railroad companies happen to be a party; they are expected to pay heavily for trivial accidents. To illustrate the avidity with which men, otherwise honest and correct citizens, grasp at every chance of fleecing railroads, we will instance a case: A man who was in our cars when they run over a cow, and had the truck of one of them thrown off the track, brought in a bill against the company for $500 for the fright which he received. When asked if he had received any bodily injury, he confessed that he had not, but had been badly scared. The disposition to mulct rail road companies in heavy damages is a growing evil, which, if not checked, will destroy the value of this kind of property.

Another evil is, that under the present existing laws, parties have a right to bring suit in each and every county on the line of the road, and to serve notice of suit in such cases on any Stockholder, and forthwith a Magistrate will give a judgment for summary damages, without notice to the officers of the company, who are the only persons conversant with the case and enabled to offer a defence; and it is, therefore, essential to the ends of Justice that some rule or Law should be adopted to correct these evils. As such suits or claims are now managed, the company has no chance to set up a defence, and they ought at least to be heard before judgment is entered against them. Rail Road Companies, although they are corporations, ought to have a semblance of justice meeted out to them. All will admit that they are of great public benefit, and while such a summary mode of punishing them is practiced, there is but little inducement held out to individuals to invest their surplus capital in such property. While public opinion is in favour of rapid speed on Rail Roads, it is next to an impossibility for companies, not to minister to this feeling or appetite, and as a matter of course, the liability to accident is increased, and in all such cases, companies are made to pay the most exorbitant damages. It would not do to say, that if companies would put on slow trains, running from 12 to 15 miles per hour, that the prudent would take the slow trains in preference; experience has proved that not one passenger in one thousand would take a slow train, while they could go in a fast one.—If accidents occur from fast running, is it fair, is it just, that Rail Road companies should be so severely delt with?

The Rail Road Companies of the country owe it to themselves to endeavor to give a proper direction to public opinion on this subject.

REPORTS.

Herewith you have the report of the examining committee; a general table of receipts and expenditures; the report of the transportation department; a comparative table for the past year, and the Treasurer's returns.

We cannot close this report, without calling your attention to the regular increase, which our local business presents.—Although there is apparent diminution in our way travel, it is accounted for from the fact that since the discontinuance of the Steam Boat line, through tickets have been sold in this place so that the travel from Wilmington, to the North, appears under the head of through travel; whereas, heretofore it was classed under the head of way travel.

We have an unsettled claim upon the Post Office Department, which probably may require the intervention of Congress before it can be definitely adjusted. All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

ALEX. McRAE, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Circumstances over which I have no control, render it necessary that I should decline a re-election to the office of President of your Company. Permit me to tender to you my sincere acknowledements for the long continued confidence which you have reposed in me. It is now nearly nineteen years since I entered the service of this Company, during which time I have, without solicitation on my part, been called upon to fill various offices of trust in your service. The duties assigned to me, I have endeavored to discharge faithfully to the best of my ability; but, that I have not erred in their performance, I have not the vanity to believe. This much, however, I am conscious of. I have ever wished to do right, and if I failed, it was owing to an error of judgment and not of intention.

With sincere wishes for yur prosperity,
I remain respectfully,
your obedient servant,
ALEX. McRAE.

*We give the following experiments made in England, in corroboration of the statement above, as to the distance required to stop a train:

EXPERIMENTS IN STOPPING RAPID TRAINS.—It has been long a curious problem to determine the period of time in which a heavy train of carriages, in rapid motion on a Railroad, may be brought to a stop, by the application of the usual methods of retardation under the control of the driver of the train—and to apportion those periods in any degree to the rapidity of the motion to be suspended.

In consequence of the raising of the question lately in England, arising from a fatal collision on the Croydon Railway, whether all practicable efforts were made in that case by the driver of a passenger train, moving at a speed of from 50 to 60 miles an hour, to bring it to a stand, from the moment of receiving notice of an obstruction on the track, a series of experiments were made under the direction of Captain Tyler, of the Board of Trade, in concert with the officers of the Southeastern and Brighton Railway Companies, with a view of throwing light on the subject. The results of these experiments are deserving of notice, as they appear to have been made with care, and are satisfactorily authenticated.

The object aimed at, was to ascertain within how short a time, and how small a distance a train, running at the speed above described, could be stopped. For this purpose, two experimental trains were made up, one by each of the above named companies, laden respectively with 32 tons of iron, properly distributed among the carriages—that being computed to be about the weight of 450 passengers, who were in the excursion train to which the accident occurred. That the trial might compare as nearly as possible to an ordinary case of running at that rate of speed, the men in charge were not previously informed at what moment they should pull up, but were to await a signal abitrarily given by Captain Tyler, at a moment when they might not be expecting it. Four experiments were made—two by simply shutting off steam and applying the breaks—and the other two by the application of these means, and, in addition, reversing the engines, with the further addition in the last, of scattering sand on the track. The results were, that the trains were stopped, in the first instance, in space of a little more than a mile and a fifth—in the second, in a mile and one sixteenth—the 3d, a little over a mile—and the 4th, in a little over three quarters of a mile.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

To the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned Committee, appointed for the purpose of auditing the accounts of your Company for the year, ending Sept. 30th, 1854, beg leave to report that they have made a thorough examination of the Books and Stock accounts, and compared all the entries with their proper vouchers, and, with the exception of a few trifling errors which have been rectified, take pleasure in reporting them correct.

We submit the following statements, showing the result of the Company's business for the past year:

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from Through travel		$151,034 31
" " Way "		132,511 51
Freights on Rail Road		130,463 57
Freights, Meals, &c., on Steamboats, to 1st May, 1854,		5,574 57
Transportation of Mails, Rents, &c.,		63,296 66
		$482,880 62

EXPENDITURES.

Cost of Transportation, including Repairs of Locomotives Coaches and Cars, and Depot expenses,	$178,254 05	
Railroad repairs, including cost of Materials, Pay of Officers, &c., Subsistence and Clothing,	54,866 85	
Expenses of Steamboats,	57,899 34	
Office Expenses,	200 76	
Interest and Exchange,	63,697 12	
		$354,917 85
Nett profits,		$127,962 77

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY ON THE 1ST OCTOBER 1854.

Old Bonds payable in England at 5 per cent.	$222,666 67
Bonds endorsed by State of North Carolina at 6 per cent.	250,000 00
Bonds to Literary Fund of North Carolina at 6 per cent.	15,000 00
New Bonds payable in England	443,555 56
Bonds to U. S., payable in Mail Service	11,182 30
Bills Payable	47,915 85
Due on Pay-Rolls	8,622 90
" " Negro Bonds 1844 to 1854 inclusive	43,758 98
" " Dividends, No's. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	4,152 66
Balance due on 30 Shares Stock surrendered, to be rode out	224 04
	$1,052,070 47

CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1854.

Liabilities of the Company	$1,052,070 47
Capital Stock paid in	1,340,213 21
Balance of Profits from commencement of operations to the present time, after paying interest on debt	628,222 04
	$3,020,505 72

Cost of Construction, Real Estate, &c.	$2,002,153 04	
Reconstruction,	773,650 85	
29 Shares Company's Stock	2,900 00	
Due on forfeited Stock	950 00	
Wil. & Man. Rail Road Stock	100,000 00	
W. & N. O. Telegraph Stock	3,150 00	
Bills Receivable	45,241 32	
Due from individuals, including several amounts paid to Contractors for Warehouse and Sheds at Weldon and Wilmington, whose accounts have not been rendered	34,788 93	
Due from Agents	16,517 23	
" " Post Office Department for Mail Service	12,150 00	
Counterfeit Money taken	458 54	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	28,545 81	
		$3,020,505 72

All of which is very respectfully submitted,
H. BAKER,
F. S. MARSHALL, } Committee.
D. MACRAE,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1854.

Bank Failures in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The Citizens' Bank and Messrs. Ellis & Struges, bankers, have stopped payment. The latter say that their assets will exceed their liabilities by $400,000.

POSITION OF THE GERMAN POWERS.—The following, from the Paris correspondence of the London Times, will be read with interest:

"The idea that we are destined to have a campaign this winter on the Rhine—that is, against Prussia—is becoming more general and more accredited every day in some of the highest political circles. It is considered impossible that the tergiversations of that power can much longer be tolerated, and the object for the establishment of the camp of the north, as indicated when it was first formed, appears to be the real one after all. What effect the fall of Sebastopol before the winter season sets in would produce on the policy of that dishonest government, it is difficult to say. It would, perhaps, force it to declare itself frankly on the side of the Allies; but it is better to be prepared for all emergencies. The notes that have recently passed between France and Prussia are, it appears, very strong and very decided.—*They are, indeed, of that kind which precede, at no great interval, a suspension of all friendly relations whatever, if not a declaration of hostilities.* The probability, too, of an alliance, defensive and offensive, between England, France and Austria, with a view to such an eventuality as a war with Russia, is spoken of, and the bases of such a treaty are said to have been already discussed and agreed upon. Nevertheless, it is believed by some that the policy of Prussia would be considerably modified in the event of another serious check to Russia. In the mean time reinforcements continue to be sent to the Crimea from various places, and the camp of the south will alone furnish over 10,000 men."

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.—It is understood that the Hon. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, will not be in Washington during the coming session of Congress. His term expires on the 4th of March next, and, we take it for granted, that his determination to remain in Missouri during the winter, is the better to enable him to attend to his share of his contest with Colonel Benton, the end of which may not come off for some months to come. His absence from the Senate Chamber will make the election of another *pro tem.* President of the Senate necessary. From all we learn, there can be little doubt that honor will fall upon Senator Rusk, of Texas. At least that is the opinion of all here who are credited with being men of shrewdness in looking upon things political.—*Wash. Star.*

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Greer, Mr. Wm. B. CARR, of Duplin county, to Miss MARY C. HANSLEY, of this place.

In Greensville county, Va., by the Rev. Geo. W. Charlton, Mr. WM. H. LASPEYRE, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss SUSAN P. CRUMP, of Greensville.

DIED,

At Monterey, Texas, on the 1st day of August last, CALVIN COOR, formerly of Goldsboro', and for several years Sheriff of Wayne county.

November 2d, in the 63d year of his age, at the house of Col. John C. McLaurin, Richmond County, on his way home, from the late Synod of N. C., Rev. ARCHIBALD SMITH.

While in Concord, he was a little indisposed, but he started for his residence in Robeson on Monday, apparently in his usual health, and on Wednesday, 1st Nov. 3 o'clock, P. M., near Mr. McLaurin's, he was seized with a chill, which, though skilful medical aid was immediately procured, and the attention of kind friends was unweariedly given, proved to be the chill of death; for he peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, the subsequent morning at 4 o'clock. Thus died at his post in the discharge of duty, this good, laborious, and faithful servant of the Lord.—*Fay Obs.*

At the residence of his son, A. B. MARSH, Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham county, on the 2d inst., WILLIAM MARSH, aged 103 years, 10 months. He was born in Virginia, in January, 1751, and removed when a young man to Chatham county, N. C. He early attached himself to the cause of Independence, and was an active Whig in the partizan warfare carried on in the State. The service in which he was mostly employed was one requiring the exercise of great vigilance and courage,—that of carrying despatches, and keeping up a communication and correspondence between the Whig parties and forces in different and distant parts of the State. Throughout his long life he has been distinguished for his kindness, hospitality and honesty. He raised a family of fifteen children, ten of whom survive him, and the number of his lineal descendants is supposed to be about three hundred. He was indeed the Patriarch of a large family, and while he lived a life "without reproach," he could feel the proud gratification arising from seeing his numerous family occupying highly respectable positions in society and distinguished like himself for those qualities which make men useful and life pleasant. Long will his memory be cherished by those who knew him well as a kind and humane master, an obliging neighbor, a loyal citizen, a steadfast friend, an affectionate husband and father.—*Obs.*

OBITUARY NOTICE.—Our much loved brother, NATHANIEL POTTER, aged sixty eight years, who during a period of forty years, lived a pious and consistent life in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was taken from the Church militant, on the 3d inst., to join, as we sincerely believe, the Church triumphant in Heaven. For many years he was the subject of pressing and severe afflictions, all of which he bore with uncommon fortitude and resignation.

During that protracted period of his life which was given to God and his service, he always avowed and maintained a position which was decidedly in opposition to vice and immorality of every description. All the noble, generous and praiseworthy features of the soul, so distinguished to the child of God, were very eminently manifested in him. The Church of God he loved, and labored therein in various offices to do good as long as he had strength or means, and when he was, in a great measure, deprived of these, he would still show that his heart, and his heart's best affections, were with God and his people. He loved to talk about Mr. Wesley and the Ministers of an earlier day in the Church—not that he did not love and highly regard many eminently pious brethren of the present day; but he thought, no doubt, that the Ministers of that early period in the Church were more favored of God, being more eminently pious, devoted and self-sacrificing. The writer of this memoir has often conversed with him, and the uniform impression made upon his mind, from these interviews, has been to confirm more fully his previous opinion of his thorough attachment to the cause of God.

He would frequently speak of his sufferings of body, and of his destitution of temporal means, but it would all be so spoken of as to show a submission and resignation that nothing can inspire but a trust and confidence in the operations of His hands who worketh all things for good to them that love him. Oft times he has said to me: "Brother M., I shall soon be done with my troubles and afflictions here, and then I shall go beyond the Jordan of death, to those blissful regions, where I shall be forever happy." And all this he would say with the same confident assurance with which one says—"I expect to go home to-night or to-morrow."

During his last illness, he was lying on his bed, in a position very similar to that given of Mr. John Wesley, when he was about to die: brother Cason coming in at this juncture, observed to him: "'Natty,' do you know whom I thought you looked like when I came in and saw you lying there?" "No," said he. "Why," rejoined brother C., "I thought you looked like father Wesley did when he was on his dying bed." This greatly animated our brother, who quickly replied, with a lighted up countenance, "Glory to God, I shall soon be with him."

The reluctance he sometimes manifested towards leaving the world was occasioned by considerations connected with the condition of his children, at least with one of them, whom he tenderly loved; and to whom he thought that his life might be of some avail; but upon reflection he would say, I leave them in the hands of Him who hears the young Ravens when they cry and openeth his hand to supply the wants of every living thing.

From certain, it might have been, imprudence in business transactions he may have so acted as to give occasion to persons with whom he dealt to speak hard things of him; but knowing him as I think I do, I am constrained to believe that there could not have been any intention on his part to do any one the least harm; and if any one has suffered by him, it grew out of the ill-contrived schemes he was pursuing for a livelihood, and over which, finally, he could exert no control.

To sum up all: from the exercise of the several graces which were implanted in him by the spirit of God, he became a true christian, a sincere lover of his County, a truly worthy citizen, a devoted husband, an affectionate, tender father, a kind, humane master, and a faithful, substantial friend to all. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

W. M. D. MOORE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Oct. 27.—Cotton.—The sales of Cotton during the past week foot up 40,000 bales.—The demand has been good at stiffer prices, but quotations are unchanged. Sales to speculators 3,000 bales, and to exporters 4,000 bales. New Orleans fair cotton 6¼; middling 5¾; upland fair 6; middling 5½.

Flour.—Prices have advanced—Western Canal 42s; Ohio 44s. Corn.—Sales of yellow and white at 43s. Wheat.—White wheat 12s 6d.

Lard.—The demand has been moderate at prices favoring buyers.

Rice has advanced in price 1s per cwt.

Beef is unchanged. Pork is dull. Bacon has advanced 1s.

Stock.—The transaction in American securities have been small.

Money.—The rate of interest has been lowered. Consols closed at 94⅜. The bullion in the bank has increased £500,000.

Freights—The demand has been good and prices are stiffer but unaltered.

Trade at Manchester has slightly declined.

Naval Stores.—Rosin.—Sales of common at prices a shade lighter, owing to a large speculative demand—say 4s. 3d. @ 4s. 6d. Fine Rosin—None in market. Turpentine.—Spirits—Prices are firm, with a large business doing at 38s. 6d. @ 40s. Linseed Oil and Dyewoods are unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The first week of the last fortnight was marked with unusual activity. Improved rates had been obtained for many leading staples, and large purchases had been made, to arrive. During the last week business had been less active, but an early revival of trade is anticipated.

Flour—There has been no imports, and nothing of interest to note. The only sale of moment was a lot of Gallego at $12, since which that description has advanced 25 cents.

Provisions—Mess Pork is selling at $18; clear 21@$22. Lard has slightly advanced. Mess Beef 18@$18 50; extra clear Bacon, to arrive, 15¾@$16. Candles have experienced a marked advance; sales of Adamantine 25@26½. Hardware—No sales of magnitude. Cheese is in good request at an advance.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Nov. 9.—Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Cypress, to Marsh & Elliott.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Schr Mary Isabella, Darrington, from Baltimore, to Russel & Bro.; with mdze.

Brig Irene, from Marblehead, Mass., to Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Lilly Sanders, Corson, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

10.—Schr. Hope W. Gandy, Fargo, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from Beaufort, N. C., to Master; with fish.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Leffers, from Oak Island, to Master; with fish.

3 masted Schr. Alex. Mitchell, ——, from New York, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Nov. 10—Hamburg Brig Conrad, Lefrenz, from Boston, in ballast, to Russell & Bro.

Brig Joseph Albion, Clark, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Nov. 10—Schr. Mariel, Hoff, for a Northern port, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Nov. 10—Schr. Monterey, Somers, for Norfolk, Va., by George Harriss; with 92,500 feet lumber.

11—Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Willets, for Philadelphia, by T. C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Adele, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Cypress, by Marsh & Elliott.

TAKEN UP

AND Committed to the jail of Onslow county, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, a negro boy, who says his name is JIM, and belongs to T. Pollock Burgwyn, and ranaway from the Bryan plantation, given to Burgwyn by George Pollock. Jim is about 21 years old, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. M. L. F. REDD, Sheriff.
Jacksonville, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1854 10-tf

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A Teacher for School District No. 34, New Hanover Co., (Long Creek.) Apply to
JAMES McINTIRE, Ch'm'n of Committee.
Oct. 31 9-tf

WANTED,

A COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHER, for district No. 23, on Colvins Creek, New Hanover county, apply to
JOEL L. MOORE,
A. M. COLVIN, } Committee.
JNO. HENRY,
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-tf

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1854, for Columbus County, the undersigned will, on Thursday, the 23d day of November next, offer for sale, all and singular the tracts or parcels of land in Columbus County, belonging to the estate of A. F. Toon, deceased, on a credit of six months.

The said several tracts or parcels of land, lie from 2 to 5 miles from the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and are well covered with pine forest, with a valuable Bay for growing corn.

Purchasers will be required to give bond with good security.

The place of sale will be at the House on the Bay tract of said premises. M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-3t

LOOK AT THIS.

I HAVE lately talked of changing my operations, (and some of my friends say "I'm talking for talk sake,") for the reason that I hav'nt sufficient physical strength to manage my out-door business. I have two places adjoining each other, with a good two story building, (each having room for a common family,) and good out-buildings, such as framed smoke-house, store-house, kitchen, &c. &c., and say 2,000 acres of land, (immediately on Goshen,) in a high state of cultivation. Goshen, itself, is of sufficient importance to induce operators; for it abounds in oak, ash and cypress, to that extent as to make it an important object. It can supply Wilmington for many years.

My possessions can be conveniently divided so as to suit two families; each working 15 to 20 hands.

Both places are convenient and near to Hannah Moore Academy, and a good Country Church, and where good society is properly appreciated. I will sell those situations at a fair price, and will give any reasonable credit. I will also sell two teams of Mules, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and an abundance of Provisions (say Corn, Fodder, Peas, and Pork) for the next year's consumption on the farm.

Terms easy. Come and see me, six miles North-east of Kenansville. Come soon! I may rent or lease.
JERE. PEARSALL.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-3t

CLEAR THE TRACK.

I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

TO ARRIVE,

Per Schrs. R. W. Brown and Lillie Saunders.

2,000 LBS. Codfish, fine and large; 10 bbls. of fine Yellow Onions; 2 do. Fulton Market Beef; 4 half bbls. Fulton do. do.; 5 bbls. Hiram Smith's family Flour; 5 do. Hopeton do. do.; 5 do. Extra Vincent do. do.; 10 half bbls. Hopeton and H. Smith's; 4 half do. Rye Flour; 30 bags extra Buckwheat; 10 ¼ and ½ kegs do; 5 boxes do; 25 do. extra Hydraulic Adamantine Candles; 16 half boxes do. do. do. Will be low for cash, at
Nov. 10th, 1854 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FRESH AND PRIME,

Per Schr. A. J. DeRosset from New York.

25 BOXES fine Cheese; 16 kegs extra Goshen Butter; 5 bbls. White Leaf Lard; 2 bbls. W. B. Lamp Oil; 25 bbls. R. L. and A. Stuarts C. Yellow Sugars. Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S
Nov 10

GENIN CAPS.—The assortment of Boys' Fine Caps at the Emporium, is acknowledged to be superior in variety and beauty to any former supply we have ever had.
Oct. 6th, 1854 C. MYERS.